

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## NEGROES FORCED TO LEAVE SOUTH, LEADERS ASSERT

Mob Violence, Inferior Schools, Low Wages and Inequality of Law Enforcement Cited

Georgia's Loss of Wealth From Farms This Year Will Total 27 Million, Banker Says

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1 (Special).—It has been reported to the Georgia Bankers' Association that in 92 of the 160 counties in the State that 41,383 Negroes have left those counties this year. The same counties show that 15,760 white people have left the farms. Other counties reporting in percentages indicate the same general average applies to practically every county in the State. It is found on the same system of percentage that 77,500 Negroes have left Georgia this year and 29,513 white people have left the farms of the State.

During the years of 1920, 1921 and 1922, 151,438 Negroes left the State for the north. A grand total of 228,938 for the past three and one-half years. With this exodus of the Negroes to the north and of the white people to the cities there are 46,674 vacant farm dwellings in Georgia and 55,524 idle plows; that is, estimating 30 acres to the plow.

The labor shortage on Georgia farms June 15, as established by the bankers' questionnaire, is 70,843. It may be said that the exodus continues from almost one-half of the State.

**Exodus on Increase**  
James S. Peters of Manchester, Ga., president of the Georgia Bankers' Association and who conducted the inquiry, said in part:

"This is a condition and not a theory. Our figures substantiate the fact that the exodus is continuing. The inquiry made under the supervision of Dr. Andrew M. Soule of the State College of Agriculture, conducted under similar conditions, he found that approximately 88,000 Negroes had left Georgia, while our inquiry discloses 77,500. The difference might be explained by the tendency on the part of bankers to be more conservative in their estimate. The fact that more than one-third of those have left within the past three months indicates that the exodus is on the increase.

It seems apparent that this will continue so long as the conditions exist as they are at present, and the industrial north and east offer higher wages and better living conditions. Georgia's loss of wealth from its farms this year will amount to more than \$27,000,000. This will be a tremendous loss in wealth to the merchants, jobbers, railroads, and other business interests of the State.

**Better Conditions Needed**  
I believe that the Negro had rather remain in the south. The south needs him. We are his best friends and he is our best source of labor supply. The question of how to keep him is largely a local one.

First—Wages must necessarily increase to par with those of the north and east, with proper allowances for the difference in the cost of living. It may be said that we cannot pay the wages offered by industrial centers, and if this is true, then the migration will continue until the overpopulation either brings down the wage level in the north and east, or the under supply here justifies an increase.

Second—Living conditions in the Negro sections of our own towns and cities must be improved by the authorities.  
Third—Our educational facilities must be increased. I believe that the Georgia Legislature should establish a commission with suitable power and funds to establish, at a convenient point in the State, a real industrial school, where the Negro boys and girls can be trained at a minimum expense.

Reports reaching here from South Carolina show that 48,000 Negroes have migrated from that State since Nov. 1, 1922.

**Negroes Air Complaints**  
During a state-wide conference of leaders of the Negro people, held in this city on July 4, the points that Negroes as a race do not want to

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## GEN. CROWDER IS ORDERED HOME TO CONFER ON CUBAN SITUATION

Passage by Island Legislature of Lottery Bill Seen as Basis for Washington Discussions

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major-General Crowder, American Ambassador to Cuba, has been ordered to Washington to confer with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, on conditions in Cuba, which have taken an unsatisfactory trend in some particulars, the probability of which was indicated in a recent dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor.

The immediate cause of General Crowder's return is the passing of a lottery bill by the Cuban Legislature, disapproved of by the United States, and of a resolution condemning the American Government for "interference." These acts indicate an attempt to wreck the moralization program of the United States, stipulated as a condition for approval of the \$50,000,000 loan which Cuba sought to float in the United States at a time when its financial resources were at low ebb.

The reform program insisted upon by the United States included the passage and execution of five fundamental measures:

First, a bill providing for the modification of certain provisions of the Civil Service Law and the suspension of others which would enable the executive to organize rapidly and effectively all the executive departments, and particularly the service of collecting revenues and controlling expenditures.

Second, a bill providing for a better system of accounting.

Third, a bill establishing a special commission for investigation and precise definition of the Government's floating indebtedness.

Fourth, a bill rendering more effective certain portions of the judicial

## RUSSIAN PROPERTY SEIZED BY CHINESE

Gen. Chang Tso-lin Orders Abolition of Chinese Railway Land Department

HARBIN, China, Aug. 1 (P).—General Chang Tso-lin, Dictator of the three Manchurian provinces has ordered the Chinese authorities to abolish the land department of the Chinese Eastern Railway and to take over all lands ceded Russia under old treaties. These measures became effective today.

For some time the Chinese Government and people have sought to get rid of the Foreign Technical Board, which has had the supervision of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The main line extends for a distance of 950 miles across Northern Manchuria and lies within Chinese territory, but forms a connecting link with the trans-Siberian system. It was built in 1897-1901 under an agreement with the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Chinese Government, the shares being limited to Chinese and Russian subjects. Owing to the disturbed conditions, the exact ownership of these shares is not definitely known. The service has lately been badly crippled, owing to scarcity of passenger and freight cars. The present act of Gen. Chang Tso-lin would seem to have forcibly abrogated the original agreement between Russia and China.

## Chinese Authorities Issue Statement Regarding Brigandage

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Chinese authorities in Paris, moved by the stories of brigandage which come from the great eastern empire have decided to make a statement. Since the Boxer rising in 1900 foreigners have not been interfered with in China until the present acts of banditism. After the Washington Conference, treaties guaranteed Chinese integrity and assured a régime of the open door. An international commission required the withdrawal of concessions and the abolishing of capitulations. Japan was obliged to negotiate and return Shantung to China. But fresh difficulties arose, for Japan did not restore Port Arthur and Dalian by March 26. Japan still held to the treaties of 1915 imposed in consequence of the famous 21 demands, against which China never ceased to protest.

After vain attempts at negotiations with the Tokyo Government, China pronounced a boycott on Japanese goods. It was then that the incident of Liu Chang was produced. The suggestion made here is that these bandits were paid and organized by interested persons. In order to give a pretext for the imposition of political control under the name of international gendarmerie, the Peking Government has instituted, under the command of a Swede, General Munthe, a special railway police.

"We accomplished the most formidable task of our history," said a Chinese representative, "and in this process of complete transformation we ask the sympathy of foreign countries."

## British Gunboats Dispatched

HONG KONG, Aug. 1 (P).—Because of the fighting between rival Chinese factions at Amoy, the British gunboats Diomede and Foxglove have been sent to that port. Looting is feared. The British and Japanese consuls asked for gunboats to protect foreign lives and property.

## PLAN PROPOSED IN BRITAIN TO END RUM SMUGGLING

Landing Certificates in America. It Is Said, Would Give Full Control of Exports

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—An interesting proposal as to how the British Government might materially reduce rum-running without adding one iota to its existing legislation or treaties appears in today's Manchester Guardian. A correspondent points out that under the law known as the Customs Consolidation Act, all spirits exported from Britain are sent under exportation bond with the condition that the goods shall be exported without alteration or change, and landed at the place named in the export warrant.

A certificate of actual shipment is required and given in all cases, but a certificate of actual landing is, as a rule, only demanded when pilfering is suspected on board before the vessels leave British waters.

Why not demand, asks the correspondent, that a certificate of landing be forthcoming from the United States authorities in all cases where liquors are shipped to the United States? If the cargo were transhipped en route the condition could not be fulfilled, whereupon the shipper would become liable for the payment of the penalty named in the bond—payment of duty in this country, viz., £3 12s. 6d. per proof gallon. In this way, he declares, the profits of the illegitimate trade would be reduced to negligible proportions and the trade would cease.

In an editorial The Manchester Guardian urges that this proposal be given a trial, and points out that it should not be difficult to enforce similar conditions among the British crown colonies in the West Indies.

"Since the British West Indies are the best jumping-off ground for smugglers," The Manchester Guardian adds, "this would at least be a considerable deterrent to them."

They found other channels outside British control, we should at least have dealt a considerable blow at that traffic, and have given a more practical proof of our good will than we have yet been able to do."

## CHILD LABOR FOUND TO BE INCREASING

Miss Grace Abbott Urges Amendment Empowering Congress to Regulate Practice

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (P).—Child labor in the United States is increasing, judging by late reports received by the United States Children's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau, declared in an address before the American Home Economics Association here last night. She urged the passage of an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to prohibit and regulate labor, a power which, according to the Supreme Court decisions, she said, Congress apparently does not now possess.

One million children between the ages of 10 and 16 were employed in January, 1920, she said, of which one-third were from 10 to 13 years old. Owing to industrial depression in 1921, the number diminished, but since then, Miss Abbott declared, reports received by the bureau from 20 cities out of 31 reporting indicated increases, five cities reporting 100 per cent increase.

In the first quarter of 1923 in Baltimore, Bridgeport, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Manchester, New Britain, Newark, New Haven, New York, Paterson, St. Louis and Waterbury, the percentage of increase over 1922 was given as 24 by Miss Abbott. June of the present year saw sensational increases in child labor, especially in Connecticut, where, in Waterbury, 300 per cent more were given work permits than in June, 1922, and a general increase of 57 per cent was reported to the children's bureau.

## BRITISH COTTON MEN CONSIDERS CONTROL

By Special Cable  
MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 1.—The Manchester Cotton Spinners' Federation has rejected the proposal of an emergency committee to establish an advisory council to control the production and impose penalties on firms not carrying out its instructions.

It will be remembered that there was a strong divergence of opinion between the federation and the emergency committee of which Sir Charles Macara is chairman. The question was submitted to ballot and the vote was nearly two to one against control. A resolution has been passed by the general committee against any further action by the federation.

That the cotton industry still shows no signs of improvement is generally agreed, and it is stated that the emergency committee intends to carry on propaganda favoring some kind of control.

## MINISTERS SATISFIED AT SINAIA PARLEY

SINAIA, Rumania, Aug. 1 (P).—A definite agreement with regard to the Hungarian loan was reached at the last sitting of the Little Entente conference yesterday, which was presided over by M. Bratianu. A written reply will be forwarded to the League of Nations, specifying the conditions under which the Entente will temporarily suspend enforcement of their claims against Hungary.

One of these is strict control of the employment of the money raised to prevent it from being used for propaganda or armament.

The three ministers expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the conference.

## BRITAIN MAY JOIN AMERICA IN ISOLATION, SAYS MR. KERR

Institute of Politics Speaker Says England May Be Forced to Quit Ruhr Negotiations

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1 (Staff Correspondence).—America, following its present policy of isolation, may find itself joined by Great Britain if France rejects the British reparations proposals, in the opinion of Philip Henry Kerr of London, who is presiding over the open conference on "The British Commonwealth of Nations and International Problems," which met in its opening session at the Institute of Politics yesterday afternoon.

Discussing reports that Great Britain may be considering separate action with Germany in order to prevent the collapse of the Cuno Government, Mr. Kerr declared to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is a mistake to assume that Great Britain will abandon France in order to save the present German Government. Great Britain is in no way concerned with German internal policies. Our interests are reparations and the speedy restoration of peace and economic production in Europe. Great Britain's dispute with France is due to the fact that public opinion in Britain is convinced that the Poincaré policy will not produce either result.

**England Must Stand Aside**  
But now that France apparently has refused the offer of Mr. Baldwin, we have no other recourse, so far as I can see, than to stand aside while maintaining our rights. We cannot use force to straighten out Europe. France can and is using force to attain its ends.

The only thing which I think Great Britain can do on the one side is to cease to fight with France and so fight Germany's battles for it, and on the other hand, to tell France that we take no responsibility for any consequences of its action, whatever they may be.

We have done what we could to bring about a settlement by moral persuasion; we appear to have failed. We must now try to seek employment for our unemployed elsewhere than in Europe. Personally, I am not at all sure that

## PRESIDENT HARDING CONTINUES TO GAIN

Optimism Spreads as Recovery Appears Certain—Another Restful Night Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (P).—President Harding today seemed certain of recovery, according to bulletins issued from his suite on the eighth floor of the Palace Hotel here. Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, chief of the staff of the President, said that the President's confidence in the recovery of the country was well on the road to recovery. To this he added, "Mr. Harding spent a very restful night."

This feeling of optimism appears to be shared by other attendants and members of the party who have been with the Chief Executive since his arrival here. Mr. Harding, it is understood, is even more optimistic and the President himself appears to be convinced that recovery is near.

A steady increase in the amount of news being received by the President was another cause for optimism. The decided turn for the better was indicated in various ways last night. It was noticed that those attendants who had been with the President constantly also were able to obtain short naps. The betterment of the President's condition, however, did not lead to any serious discussion of the future program of the party.

Neither was the change for the better immediately noticeable in diminution of the number of telegrams received. Although the early hours of the evening messenger boys continue to make frequent trips with telegrams and the stream got under way again early this morning. Meantime efforts were being made to write and have signed acknowledgments of the wishes tendered and solicitude shown.

Among these was a response to a telegram sent by Woodrow Wilson, former President. None of the messages was made public.

## Brewery, Long Idle Due to Dry Law, Will Be Remodeled Into Milk Depot

Alden Bros. to Install Modern Equipment—Roxbury Building Declared to Fit Needs Admirably

The building, formerly a brewery, at 37 State Street, Roxbury Crossing, Boston, idle since the days of prohibition, today became a milk-distributing plant, when it passed into the possession of Alden Brothers Company, milk dealers in Boston for more than 40 years. This adds another former brewery to the number already converted to more constructive uses under prohibition.

A change, therefore, not only in its use but in its public usefulness begins today, for the building will start to perform a substantial service for Boston families by stripping out large quantities of a product that everyone recognizes as necessary and beneficial.

The plant will not be fully in operation for six or seven months, because of the alteration that must be done to prepare it for its new activities. The building will be stripped out, large quantities of equipment, since not even the refrigerating system is adapted to the present needs, and complete machinery for milk distribution will be installed. There is also to be modern

equipment for pasteurizing and bottling, for canning milk, and for making butter.  
When it is fully under way, the new Alden plant will employ a working force of 150 and prepare for distribution 30,000 quarts of milk and from 3000 to 4000 quarts of cream daily. Most of the milk and cream comes into Boston from farms in northern Vermont.  
In speaking of converting the brewery into a milk station, C. L. Alden Jr., a member of the firm, said that former brewery buildings could be adapted to the milk industry with peculiar effectiveness.  
"The construction of the buildings, in the first place," he said, "is particularly suited to our needs. Most of them are built of stone, brick or concrete, never of wood, just the sort of structure that is indispensable to the proper care of milk. Then the rooms are usually commodious, well lighted and well ventilated, and with comparatively little effort or waste we can change them about to meet new requirements."

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## FRENCH ISOLATION COMING, IS BELIEF OF GREAT BRITAIN

Little Hope of Agreement—British May Accept German Offer of Commission

Stanley Baldwin Expected to Say Negotiations Cannot Continue Indefinitely

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
By HUGH SPENDER  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The British Cabinet devoted this morning to the consideration of the French and Belgian replies. Yesterday's meeting was mainly devoted to a quarrel between the Admiralty and the air service. The view in well-informed quarters is that there is not much hope of an agreement with France. The draft of the reply to Germany which Raymond Poincaré sent to the French Embassy last week was not delivered to Marquess Curzon, who received only the answer to the British note to Paris. There was not any intention that this reply should be sent to Germany, and in the end the French Government contented itself with a memorandum on the British remarks.

As already stated, it rejects all the British suggestions and maintains that the only point that could be sent to Berlin is one demanding the unconditional cessation of passive resistance, and declares that France will hold no discussions with Germany as to its offer until Germany surrenders. The deadlock between Paris and London appears to be insuperable.

## No Reversal of Policy

Stanley Baldwin will not reverse his policy and demand unconditional surrender, for he has already stated that he does not favor the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, and to do so would be to incite French methods. Questions as to the interlarded despatch and what Great Britain expects from Germany have become of secondary importance in view of this obstacle to any agreement on the reparations policy.

Moreover M. Poincaré will not hear of the German offer to submit the capacity of Germany for payment to an international tribunal which has the endorsement of the British Government. Anxious to retain Belgian support M. Poincaré is willing that the Reparations Commission should appoint experts to examine into the best methods for German payment. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the French plan is that Germany should submit its case to the Reparations Commission in conformity with paragraph 9 of annex 2 of the Treaty, by which the Commission is empowered to hear all arguments and evidence presented by Germany on all questions relating to its capacity to pay.

## Stabilization of Mark

France thinks that after the decision of the Reparations Commission, the stabilization of the mark could be effected by joint action, and the creditor governments should then demand the handing over of the mark values or mortgages that could be negotiated on international money markets, which would obviate the necessity of payments, setting up a new exchange. The French plan is to get a new body appointed by Germany, which would function in agreement with the Reparations Commission, and which would have power to take a mortgage on all the real values in Germany to support the exchange. No agreement, however, is possible with Germany on these lines.

As Belgium supports France in demanding the unconditional surrender in the Ruhr, the British Government does not look to it for support at the present, but it is predicted that the trading interests in Belgium will revolt in the near future, and if France continues its policy, it will end by being isolated. Mr. Baldwin, when speaking in the House of Commons tomorrow, he is expected to say that the negotiations with France cannot continue indefinitely. In a few weeks the British Government, it is said, will take its own line and reply to Germany, accepting its offer of an international commission to report on its capacity for payment, and publishing all the communications to Paris.

## France Seemingly Indifferent to What Happens in Germany

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Aug. 1.—Will the Franco-British negotiations continue or will there be a rupture? That is the question being asked while awaiting the British decision. The French note in posing questions is designed to keep England engaged in conversations. It is still expected that England cannot decline to discuss the whole problem of reparations beginning from the angle of international debts and the British demands on Germany. That is the central point for France, apart from the immediate issues such as the resolve not to listen to Germany until resistance ceases. But it is recognized that in view of the extremely critical situation in Germany, the British Government may decide not to continue the placid conversations, which are almost certain to be overtaken by events. If, however, England does take this line and forces a rupture it will probably be far too late to help to stabilize Germany.

It is believed here that whatever happens, Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, is now doomed, and whether Germany changes its Government, whether it surrenders or resists, the likelihood of social, political and economic upheavals remains the same.

## Boston May Get 50,000 Aliens in 1924, Says Immigration Chief

Boston's rapidly increasing importance as a port of entry for immigrants and its advantageous facilities to attract more and more business were emphasized today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who was in Boston yesterday inspecting the immigration station and conferring with representatives of the steamship companies and with the Boston Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Husband pointed out that Boston was the second largest port in the United States, in the volume of immigrants handled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, totaling about

## FIRST OF 8000 ALIENS ENTER BOSTON PORT

8000 Passengers Expected to Enter There Within Next Five Days

With the first allotment of the 8000 passengers that will reach Boston within the next five days, the American Line steamer Finland arrived at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today from Hamburg and Cherbourg. The vessel brought 217 cabin passengers and 335 third-class passengers, comprising the first contingent of immigrants to reach Boston under the August quota. Five other steamers, with approximately 7500 passengers, will reach this port before next Sunday night.

Among the cabin passengers on the Finland were George F. Harrington and Donald E. Hardy of Boston, and Dr. J. F. Caffey of Salt Lake City, Utah. Dr. Caffey said that the food conditions in Russia have now cleared up and there is now at the present time a surplus of food there.

Athenogenes Pawlikowicz, who was delegated by the Polish immigration office to study conditions and the treatment of Polish immigrants in the United States, arrived on the Finland. He will visit Ellis Island first and later call at the immigration stations in the principal seaports of the Atlantic coast with 1024 passengers, also from Liverpool and Queenstown. Of the 1771 on the Samaria, 1431 are British subjects.

Two other steamers, regularly in the New York service, sailed for Boston on this voyage, and are due here Sunday, the Cunard liner Carmania with about 1800 and the White Star liner Celtic with about 2000 passengers. Although not diverted to Boston, the vessels sailed for this port to avoid congestion at Ellis Island.

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France remains a calm and almost an indifferent spectator. If Germany is saved from collapse, the French believes it will still be paid and a new arrangement be concluded, thanks to the Ruhr operation. If on the contrary Germany collapses, at any rate all danger to France will disappear and the Ruhr will still furnish compensation.

While there is a feeling that it really makes no difference what happens in Germany, there is also a feeling that it does not matter what Mr. Baldwin decides, whether he exercises patience, temporizes and continues the pourparlers or brusquely publishes the recent correspondence and replies separately to Germany. It will be regrettable to Germany if a quarrel forced his mind in Parliament tomorrow—if a sort of ultimatum and final choice is presented to him. But even were this extreme policy adopted, France would not move from the position taken up. Discussions with Germany depend on the cessation of resistance in the Ruhr and discussions with England depend on whether the British Government or the French define its attitude on the French debt.

## EXPERTS DISCUSS GROCER PROBLEM

### Work of Retail Stores Taken Up at Babson Business Conference

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Aug. 1.—Problems of the retail grocer were discussed at the Babson Business Conference today. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard bureau of business research spoke upon "What We Have Found About Operating Conditions in Retail Groceries." After the discussion of this paper, A. E. Phillips of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, discussed "The Future of the Non-Chain Store," and John Mench, manager-general of the Duffy-Powers Company, talked on "The Chain Store and the Non-Chain Store."

Chain and independent stores occupied the attention of the afternoon session. Fred I. Brown, president of the Better Service Company, discussed "The Future of the Non-Chain Store," and John Mench, manager-general of the Duffy-Powers Company, talked on "The Chain Store and the Non-Chain Store."

Lower commodity prices were predicted by H. N. McGill of the Babson commodity department, when he discussed the probable trend of wholesale prices, at the afternoon session yesterday. A market already largely supplied by record production and "too high" prices, he said, would result in a declining demand, which, however, would be partially offset by a good financial situation and fairly good purchasing power. He advised consumers to keep inventories at low levels.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperature; light east to south winds.  
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; some rain or drizzle; light to gentle south and south-west winds.  
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature; light east to south winds.

Weather Outlook  
Mostly cloudy weather Wednesday in the Atlantic states.  
The temperature will rise slowly in the north Atlantic and Atlantic states during the next two days.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 68  
Atlantic City ..... 68  
Boston ..... 68  
Buffalo ..... 70  
Calgary ..... 44  
Charleston ..... 76  
Chicago ..... 70  
Cincinnati ..... 62  
Cleveland ..... 62  
Denver ..... 62  
Des Moines ..... 64  
Detroit ..... 64  
Galveston ..... 80  
San Francisco ..... 64

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show by Boston Conservation Bureau, William Amerena playground, Cottage Street, East Boston, 8:15.  
Harvard Summer School: Public organ recital by Arthur M. Phelps, assisted by James A. Montgomery, tenor, Miss Louise E. Serra, violinist, 8:15, the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, Appleton Chapel, 7:15.  
Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.  
Theaters  
Keith's-Vaudeville: "The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15, 8:30.  
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS  
Ladies Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts: Social afternoon at the home, 2:30 to 4:30.  
Radio Program Features  
Tonight  
WNAC (Boston)—6:30, Stories and music for children; 9 to 11, concert by Heatrice Gregory, bass-baritone, assisted by Eunice Scriven, violinist, and Attilio de Sarno, violinist.  
WGI (Medford Hills)—6:30, World market survey; 6:45, Camp Fire Girls' program; 8:30, concert; program for vacationists.  
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAH (New Bedford)—7:30, "Co-operatives Must Not Fail," by H. E. Babcock, secretary New York State Co-operative Council; 8, soprano recital; 8:15, "Social Clubs for Business Women," by Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, president American Women's Association.  
WBZ (Springfield)—7:15, Farmers' program; 7:30, children's story; 8, concert.  
WGY (Schenectady)—Silent night.  
WJZ (New York City)—8:05, Children's story; 7:30, contralto recital; 8:15, band concert.

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Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## BUREAU HEADS DENY MR. FISH'S CHARGES

### Clark School Not Discriminated Against, They Testify—Taking of Testimony Ends

Fred T. A. McLeod, chief of the vocational training section, and Stanley C. Lary, an assistant in the Boston branch of the United States Veterans' Bureau, both denied positively today, at the continued hearing of charges of willful breach of contract with and unjust discrimination against the Clark School of Business Administration, that they had ever given Elmer H. Fish, chief of the assignment section, to understand that he was not to send veterans to the school for training. They took issue with Mr. Fish's recollection of a conference in the Boston City Club last October, A. H. Emly, an assistant to Mr. Fish, was recalled today by the defense to substantiate his chiefs in their efforts to discredit the testimony of Mr. Fish.

The taking of testimony in the hearing before Col. Julian Codman, master of the senatorial committee of Washington, which is investigating the United States Veterans' Bureau in general, was concluded today when the defense sought to rebut the evidence given by Mr. Fish that at the club dinner the Clark School, as well as training programs, was discussed for two hours and that in the hour given to the Clark School he was given a fixed impression that the Clark School was in disfavor with the bureau here.

Arguments Later  
Colonel Codman announced that he would appoint a day late this month when he would hear arguments of George W. Reed, counsel for Mrs. Anna K. Clark, president of the Clark school, the plaintiff in the case, and Leo J. Kelly, legal adviser for the Boston district of the Veterans' Bureau. The Master said that in the meantime he and the counsel could study the record when the stenographer shall have completed it and furnished the Master and both sides copies.

Every effort was made at the final of the 10 or more sessions, in which evidence was heard in the case to nullify the evidence produced by Mr. Fish last Friday, when he told of a visit to Mrs. Clark's school and his sending her one pupil since the interview in the fall of last year. He said that at the club dinner alluded to by Mr. McLeod and Mr. Lary both gave him the "impression that they were opposed to the Clark school."

"When I asked them to give me positive directions not to send pupils to the Clark school they refused to do so," Mr. Fish then testified. "But they gave me the impression that they did not favor the school." He said he testified that its courses of study were not sufficient and its instructors too few and not of the standard required.

Mr. Fish said he thought that he had been told that the Clark school was in disfavor with the bureau here. He said that he had been told that the Clark school was in disfavor with the bureau here. He said that he had been told that the Clark school was in disfavor with the bureau here.

Denials Are Made  
Mr. Fish said he had insisted upon receiving some plain directions but that they were not given. "I sent no more pupils to the Clark school after that Boston City Club luncheon," he testified, "because I thought that I thought that I should not interfere in any dispute and I had gone as far with my authority as I thought it wise to."

The witness admitted that he believed the men and still believed that the Clark School of Business Administration is well adapted to the work for training veterans in precommercial work and in fitting them to be bookkeepers and accountants. He declared he relied on his judgment more than the two men who both had reported against the school and whose experience he believed because of their years, to be necessarily limited.

Mr. Lary and Mr. McLeod both today declared that while the "Clark school might have been mentioned," it took no such extended part in the conference as Mr. Fish had indicated. They both insisted that they really did not remember discussing the Clark school, and certainly Mr. Fish did not. They thought that the school had the merest mention at most, and that Mr. Fish was not given an "impression" that they were not opposed to it.

Mr. Emly was even more positive, and he was insistent that "not more than three minutes had been given to the Clark school." He said that Mr. Fish had not discussed the school that evening.

Mr. Emly said that he had gathered

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that the contract with the Clark School had been taken from Mr. McLeod's hands by Dr. Arthur T. Bridges, then resident manager of the district. "I couldn't say that Mr. McLeod was offended that the power of making the contract was taken from him," the witness said in answer to a question by Mrs. Clark's counsel. He was sure that had the talk about the school continued for any length of time he should have remembered more about it.

Mr. McLeod admitted that he had visited the Clark School with Dr. Bridges and that later he had received a memorandum from the manager, Dr. Bridges, directing him "to use the facilities of the Clark School to the fullest extent."

## FIRST OF 8000 ALIENS ENTER BOSTON PORT

(Continued from Page 1)

18,000, and asserted that from present indications the number would be close to 50,000 during the current fiscal year. The few complaints received at Washington regarding the Boston Immigration station prompted Mr. Husband to praise the efficient work of the staff under Commissioner Johnson.

One of the chief reasons for Mr. Husband's visit to Boston was to study the problem of examination of immigrants on Sundays. The Sunday work was abolished at Boston and New York about a year ago, as far as could be done, permitting most of the inspectors to have one day off a week. United States citizens and first and second-class passengers are examined, but third-class immigrant passengers, arriving on a Sunday, are held until Monday for examination.

Under the monthly quota arrangement, the bulk of the immigrants arriving at all seaports during any one specific month reach that port within a few days of the first of that month. This results in congestion at Ellis Island, New York, and the steamship lines have protested the policy of diverting some of their vessels to Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Providence, etc.

Mr. Husband explained that this rush of immigrants early in the month usually meant considerable Sunday work at the immigration station. At the conference here yesterday he put the situation frankly before the steamship interests and later said that a compromise had been effected whereby the steamship interests would attempt to arrange their schedules as far as possible to make possible the immigration officials would work on Sundays during the early part of August and September.

"Transient" steamers, diverted to Boston for the landing of passengers only, are not exactly profitable to the port, but their calling here may prove to the steamship companies the advantages of Boston are worthy of making this city a terminal rather than a port of call. Mr. Husband favors an arrangement by the various steamship lines that would make Boston a definite port of entry for European passengers.

He told the steamship interests that the immigration officials in Washington would do their part to assist, if any growth of business warranted, even to adding more inspectors to the present list or even enlarging the immigration station.

The proportion of the total influx of immigrants that are detained by immigration officials is smaller under the monthly quota arrangement than when restrictions on the numbers were not imposed, asserted Mr. Husband. In consequence, the number of undesirable immigrants applying for admission to the United States is smaller and the need of large immigration detention quarters is less pronounced.

W. J. CORCORAN IN CONFERENCE  
William J. Corcoran, former district attorney of Middlesex County, brought back to Boston from New York to answer charges of conspiracy was closed this morning in the office of Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts Attorney General, with Mr. Benton, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County; Henry P. Pinner, assistant district attorney, and Albert Hurwitz, assistant attorney-general.

COURT UPHOLDS GAS TAX  
AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 1.—The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, in an unanimous opinion rendered yesterday, declares that the law passed at the last session of the Legislature placing a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline as an excise tax is constitutional.

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## BRITAIN MAY JOIN AMERICA IN ISOLATION, SAYS MR. KERR

(Continued from Page 1)

And if you look through history, I think that you will find that the great ideas in these two doctrines have been associated with more conflict and more struggle than almost any other interest of ideas in the world.

The reason why I have set forth all these facts is because I want to try and bring home to people that we today are living at a particular stage of a great historic and historical process. If you look at the long history of national and international conflict, of struggle between progress and our actions from the days of Moses, 5000 years ago, it becomes perfectly obvious that we are not going to swim into an era of universal peace and brotherhood. The process which began so many centuries ago is going to work out in the future and it is bound to involve collisions and problems quite as difficult and quite as important as any in the past.

We have only to look at the problems which are now coming about the horizon to be sure of this. Asia obviously is waking into life, is claiming its position internationally, and the international problems which have seemed so difficult between European powers will be conflicting in the future when East has to deal with West by the irritation of color prejudice.

Multitude of Problems  
Then there are old problems in new forms. The control of foodstuffs and raw materials, with which Mr. Culbertson is dealing, "there is the problem of Europe itself finding some way of bringing peace to that distorted Continent. Finally, there are new ideas of progress which are coming forward. Prohibition has already created a new set of international difficulties such as we have never seen before.

The real point which we have to consider is not to dream as to whether it is possible, by some heroic act or a torrent of exuberant sentimentality, to bring peace to the world, but to set to work patiently to consider whether the machinery which we have at present for dealing with this vast complex of questions which confront us, and which will continue to confront us for many a long year, is a better and more sensible way than in the past. In my next lecture I shall discuss the machinery by which international questions are dealt with today.

That there is widespread ignorance in the United States of actual conditions in South America was indicated by Dr. Eustanias Severo Zeballos, of Buenos Aires, in the first of his lectures on "A New Type of State."

"If," he said, "I had to speak about any of the old great powers I could enter directly into the subject, but

law, though it is known that widespread frauds were practiced in past elections.

Financial conditions in Cuba are extremely good, due largely to the reform measures insisted upon by General Crowder and enacted prior to the authorization of the loan. The surplus at the present time is \$12,000,000 and General Crowder is personally responsible for a reduction in the 1920-21 budget of from \$126,000,000 to \$83,000,000. With the increased price of raw sugar, Cuba has been very prosperous and with its increased buying power, government revenues have increased.

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many people in the United States do not have a real idea of what the Argentine is. Allow me then to introduce my country to you. To show that it is a new type of state, without precedent in political history."

The first three of his lectures will be devoted to the fundamental elements of the state: namely, Population, Territory and Government. The last three will deal with international, economic and Pan-American questions. In his initial address Dr. Zeballos merely outlined the background of racial history of South America with a survey of the origins of its civilization.

## GOV. COX PRAISES "OLD GLOUCESTER"

### Calls Upon Residents of State to Join in Celebration of Tercen- tenary Anniversary

Gov. Channing H. Cox paid a tribute to the heroism of the early settlers of Gloucester and called upon the people of Massachusetts to join in the celebration of the tercentenary anniversary of the city's founding, "in a statement issued today."

"The people of Gloucester and all Massachusetts," the Governor writes, "have abundant cause for a celebration that shall add dignity, honor and fame to the splendid history of the fine old city. In the contemplation of such a record, our citizens may find the noblest inspiration for adherence to the elemental virtues of the past."

It has been the fine custom of the people of Massachusetts to commemorate the anniversaries of important events in their history. During the years of August 26 to 30 the attention of all our people will be turned to the notable celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the Massachusetts Bay colony at Gloucester, Cape Ann, and of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Gloucester as a city.

From the settlement at Stage Fort Park grew the Massachusetts Bay colony, and there our first school and first meeting house were erected, and there our first town meeting was held. At the same time Gloucester celebrates the three hundredth anniversary of the es-

## GEN. CROWDER IS ORDERED HOME TO CONFER ON CUBAN SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

tery was a source of widespread political and private graft, opposition to the authorization of the lottery was one of the principal planks in the Crowder reform program. Under the Spanish governors, Cuba had lotteries, but they were suppressed by Gen. Leonard Wood during the American occupation.

The manipulation of the "colectoria" has always been a source of political graft, the agencies being dispensed by politicians in much the same way that offices are dispensed under the so-called spoils system, in other countries. Recently the Cuban House of Representatives is claiming the lottery bill, ostensibly for the purpose of providing additional revenues to pay pensions and bonuses for Government employees. In a midnight secret session the legal number of "colectorias" was increased from 961 to 2000, and all limitations were removed, the appointments being for life.

Elections in November  
The next presidential elections in Cuba are scheduled for November, 1924, and much apprehension is felt because of the fact that no move has been made yet to reform the electoral

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## FARM ADVISERS HELP NEW MEN

### Federal Project Board Visits Massachusetts War Veterans

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special).—A special "Project Board" to give special supervision to ex-service men who have been graduated from agricultural courses in their "rehabilitation" work and are getting established on their own farms has recently been formed by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Regional directors have been appointed throughout the New England district, who visit the new farmers every 10 days or so for the first year of their farm life. They are all trained agricultural specialists as well as World War veterans, and their task is to assist the soldier farmers with any difficulties they may encounter in their new work on the soil.

Until the appointment of these post-graduate itinerant teachers, the veterans had hard sledding in some cases with their farm problems. Many of the men had never farmed before and had not the background of a boyhood in the country. The hard practical problem of farm life alone found them unfortified with experience. But the Project Board now undertakes to survey their farms before they purchase them to make sure that the price or rent is fair and that the farms have possibilities for profit.

Seventy ex-service men on Massachusetts farms are visited regularly by the new regional directors, who travel about in Forda from farm to farm like country-agents-at-large for the State, dispensing as may be needed, technical, business and practical assistance or just "big-brother" encouragement.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Mrs. Mabel K. Dueringer, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. Edna H. Frede, Detroit, Mich.  
Roland G. Dueringer, Detroit, Mich.  
Clifton R. Frede, Detroit, Mich.  
Harriet F. Burchfield, Springfield, Mass.  
Elizabeth Burchfield, Springfield, Mass.  
Mrs. J. W. Armstrong, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Marjorie Hoedich, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Harbert D. Sherman, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Edith L. Sherman, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Philip R. Sherman, Bridgeport, Conn.  
John W. Holman, Chicago, Ill.  
P. Calpakian, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. A. P. Calpakian, Washington, D. C.  
Winifred A. Nichols, Lynn, Mass.  
Mrs. Minnie B. Laugh, Bethel, Me.  
Mrs. Annie P. Carter, Erie, Pa.  
Mrs. Blanche Gaylord, Norrie, Newton Centre, Mass.  
James P. Shaw, South Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Archibald W. Gibson, Alliston, Mass.  
Myra E. M. Dixon, Cleveland, O.  
Evelyn G. Gabb, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. Olive Lord Barrows, Ciego, Tex.  
Mary Lord Barrows, Ciego, Tex.  
Miss Mary E. Johnson, Washington, D. C.  
Miss Maud L. Stanhope, Glencoe, Ill.  
Leon E. Stanhope, Glencoe, Ill.  
American visitors registered at the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:  
Frank A. Bourne, Boston, Mass.  
Philip W. Bourne, Boston, Mass.  
Charles A. Dana, Jerusalem.

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2.—Fashioned in the quiet months, when manufacturers retain only their most expert fur-workers, the garments represent the highest standard of style, quality and workmanship.  
3.—Purchases made during August will not appear on your statement until October First.  
4.—Furs purchased during August will be stored—free of charge—until November First.

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## PRESIDENT MAKES JOINING COURT EASY

Says Necessity for America to Adhere Transcends Details of Plan to Enter

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—George B. Christian, secretary to the President, made public the address President Harding was to have delivered in San Francisco last evening at the Civic Auditorium on the accomplishments of the Administration in the international field.

In his address President Harding presented the view of his Administration on pending international relationships affecting the United States and urged participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice as the next major step to be taken.

"With becoming dignity we have maintained our rights; we have yielded willingly to the rights of others, and we dwell in cherished and unthreatened peace," he declared after enumerating the achievements of the last two and a half years, including the conclusion of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary, the arms conference and the British debt settlement.

Two pending international questions were discussed by the Chief Executive. With respect to one—the recognition of Russia—he declared "international good faith forbids any sort of sanction of the Bolshevik policy." The other question concerned relations with Mexico and in discussing it Mr. Harding said he earnestly hoped the American commission now in Mexico City would achieve "definite and favorable results."

**America's Peaceful Duty**  
Having in the last two and a half years, as he said, "strengthened our friendly relationships and done much to promote peace in the world," the United States, he maintained, should now do its part to bring the blessings of peace and absence of fear of war to the other nations of the world. He added:

"Nations ought no more need resort to force in the settlement of their disputes or differences than do men in this enlightened day out of this conviction, out of my belief in a penitent world craving for the agencies of peace, out of the inevitable presidential contact with the World War and its devastation and the measureless sorrow which attended and has followed, I would be insensible to duty and violate all the sentiment of my heart and all my convictions if I failed to urge American support of the Permanent Court of International Justice."

"I do not know that such a court will be unfailing in the avoidance of war but I know it is a step in the right direction and will prove an advance toward international peace for which the conscience of mankind is calling."

My own sincerity of purpose has been questioned because I do not insist that we shall accept the existing World Court precisely as provided. Personally I would vastly prefer the policy of submitting all our disputes in which we are concerned to the court as it sits today as against any other agency of settlement yet devised. As President, speaking for the United States, I am more interested in adherence to such a tribunal in the best form attainable than I am concerned about the triumph of presidential insistence. The big thing is the firm establishment of the Court and our cordial adherence thereto. All else is mere detail."

**Faced Fourfold Task**  
Prefacing his review of international achievements with the declaration that "when the present national administration came into responsibility, world affairs were in a complicated and very difficult posture," the President said four main tasks were undertaken as follows:

First—The re-establishment of peace with the Central Powers and the orderly settlement of those important after-effects of the war, which directly involve the United States.

Second—The protection and promotion, amid the chaos of conflicting national interests, of the just rights of the United States and the legitimate interests of American citizens.

Third—The creation of an international situation, so far as the United States might contribute thereto, which would give the best assurance of peace for the future; and

Fourth—The pursuit of the traditional American policy of friendly co-operation with our sister republics of the western hemisphere.

The eminent success and the far-reaching achievements must have their ultimate appraisal by American public opinion, but I submit them with unrestrained pride and sincere tribute to the historic service of a great Secretary of State.

"Our feeling toward the Mexican people is one of entire and very cordial friendliness, and we have deeply regretted the necessity for the continued suspension of diplomatic relations," said the President in his reference to Mexico. He added:

We have no hatred toward Mexico; no selfish ends to serve at her expense. We have no promptings other than those of neighborly friendship. We have no desire to interfere in the internal concerns of Mexico. We respect in the Mexican people the same rights of self-determination which we exact for ourselves.

It is not for us to suggest what laws she shall have relating to the future, for we willingly acclaim Mexico as the judge of her own domestic policy. We do, however, maintain one clear principle, which lies at the foundation of all international intercourse. When a nation has invited intercourse with other nations, and has enacted laws under which investments have been legally made, contracts entered into and property rights acquired by citizens of other jurisdictions, it is an essential condition of international intercourse that lawful obligations shall be met, and there shall be no resort to confiscation and repudiation.

We are not insistent on the form of any particular assurance against confiscation, but we do desire the substance of such protection. . . . Such assurance is in the interest of permanent friendly relations. We have sought to have this wholly defensible attitude understood by our Mexican neighbors ever since the present Administration came into power.

**Friendly Relations Sought**  
I am happy to say that we now have our commissioners in conference at Mexico City and it is earnestly hoped that there may be definite and favorable results from their exchange of views with the Mexican commissioners. We crave not only friendly relationship, but we wish it to be founded upon an understanding which will result in the mutual advantage of the two republics.

Replying to the argument that Russia should be recognized by the United States as a means of alleviating distress there, the President said:

## BRITISH DEBATE AFRICAN SLAVERY

Marquess Curzon Says Government Has No Documents Regarding Abyssinian Conditions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—Earl Beauchamp initiated a debate in the House of Lords on the question of Abyssinian slavery, and asked the Government to produce any information in its possession for the benefit of the League of Nations before which the question will come up in September. Earl Beauchamp quoted from various reports which have already been made public in the press, including The Christian Science Monitor.

Marquess Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, replying, stated that no document of any kind regarding Abyssinian slavery was in the possession of the Foreign Office, and said the reports alluded to were four years old or more. It was a fact that what is known as "domestic slavery" existed as the custom of the country, though the British Government had disavowed this and had liberated all who had been in such service who came under British control. Lord Curzon claimed the system of police posts had ended slave-raiding across the Kenya frontier. He explained the great difficulty of actual intervention in Abyssinia itself, whether by the League of Nations, for nobody contemplated armed excursions.

If any responsibility devolved on the European powers, it was with the French and Italians, who possessed the ports whence the slave traffic went to the Red Sea and the coast, for the British Navy exercised a constant vigilance on the sea with, as reported, some measure of success. Any information which could be acquired would be at the disposal of the League of Nations.

Lord Gainsford pointed out that last year Cecil Harcourt, in the House of Commons, admitted the Government had received reports of a widespread and growing slave trade, yet now, Marquess Curzon said the position was better than it was four years ago.

Regarding the report that the present regent of Abyssinia would welcome and co-operate with the League's inquiry, Marquess Curzon said the British representative in Addis Ababa, stated the regent denied this. Consuls in Abyssinia have been called upon to render specific reports on the slavery question, though it is unlikely that any information will be forthcoming for use in time for the League's September meeting.

**NEGROES FORCED TO LEAVE SOUTH, LEADERS ASSERT**  
(Continued from Page 1)

leave the south, and that the remedies for the conditions are in the hands of the white citizens, were brought out by more than one of the speakers. A communication was drawn up and addressed to the state Legislature, in which the grievances of the race were set forth. The communication was also addressed to the people of Georgia and was published, as a whole or in part, in the leading newspapers throughout the south.

The meeting was attended by between 500 and 600 educated Negroes of the State. Bishop J. S. Flipper of the A. M. E. Church of Atlanta presided.

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Walcott Hotel  
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Boswell Hotel, Brooklyn

Grand Central Station (Stand Nos. 1 and 9)  
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## NO STATE OF WAR EXISTS IN IRELAND

Court of Appeals Hands Down Decision Involving Thousands of Prisoners

DUBLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—A state of war does not exist in Ireland, the Court of Appeals decided today in giving its judgment in the case of Mrs. Nora Connolly O'Brien, reversing the opinion of the Master of the Rolls of the chancery division, who held that civil war did exist in Ireland on June 15.

The Attorney General made strenuous efforts to convince the court that the rebellion was not over and might break out again, but the court was emphatic in its decision that a state of war does not exist and that the Government has no authority to deny its citizens the privileges of a writ of habeas corpus.

Today's decision caused much excitement as it governs the position of thousands of prisoners held by the Government under the plea of military necessity.

Despite this decision it is regarded as unlikely that there will be any general release of prisoners as the Government, anticipating the court's decision, has passed through almost all the stages in the Dail and Senate a bill legally authorizing it to continue imprisonments and other repressive measures for three months.

It is believed that this bill will receive the assent of the Governor-General by the end of this week. The decision that the war is over affects several other extrajudicial activities of the Administration, which up to this time have been pursued on the basis of military necessity.

The Republicans talk of organizing a plebiscite on the bill under a provision of the Constitution.

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## The Northern Heavens For August Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THIS is the vacation month of the year; it is also the month of the August meteors. Free to observe the sky throughout the evening, we shall see not only the real stars, but the "shooting stars."

A brief watch on any clear, dark night at any time of the year will repay us with the sight of several of these darting, transitory points of light, looking for all the world like stars driven from their moorings. These evanescent star flashes are the result of collisions of bodies with the earth's atmosphere. In size, these bodies may range from granules to boulders. Flying swiftly through space at perhaps 25 miles a second, they plunge into our atmosphere, and, heated into incandescence by the friction, are consumed before reaching the earth's surface. It has been estimated that during every 24 hours, over all the extent of our globe, 400,000,000 meteors are thus disintegrated. Were it not for the protecting armor of the envelopes of air, the earth would suffer much from the meteoric bombardment.

### The Perseids

Such are the ordinary shooting stars which seem to come at random and may be seen on almost any night. The so-called August meteors differ in that they come as a shower, appearing to emanate from a radiant point which is found in the constellation Perseus. Therefore, they are frequently termed Perseids. It has been shown that the August meteors are caused by a long stream of bodies traveling in the old orbit of a comet discovered in 1862. The earth crosses the cometary path during August, and the little bodies rush into our atmosphere, thus ending their careers in a sort of pyrotechnic display. The meteors are really traveling along their path parallel to one another, but on account of perspective the bright streaks which we see in the sky seem to radiate from a common point called the "radiant." The cometary path, related to the August meteors, extends in an elliptical form out beyond the planet Neptune, and it takes the comet 120 years to complete its circuit. It might be expected that the cometary debris would follow the comet closely in a narrow band, but the meteor shower would occur at intervals of more than a century. However, the meteors are distributed rather uniformly throughout the orbit, and it is only an occasional year when the shower falls. The stream of meteors is so broad that Perseids are observed much earlier and later than August 9-11, when they appear in greatest numbers. Sometimes they come at the rate of one a minute.

The radiant in Perseus rises late in the evening, and it is advisable to wait up till about midnight to see the meteors to best advantage. When the radiant is seen, its path, and whether following it backward leads to Perseus. Finding a radiant from the observed paths of meteors is much like locating a bee tree from the flight of the bees. The various lines all meet near one point, and the radiant is known as the "ears of St. Lawrence." They are of a yellow hue and seem to move with only moderate velocity. They are apt to leave behind them trails of luminous vapor, which may last several seconds.

There are many other meteor showers coming at different times of the year. The radiants are in various parts of the heavens, according to the paths with respect to sun and earth. Some of these are known to be related to comets. The others may be assumed also to be the remnants of cometary disintegration.

### Meteor Societies

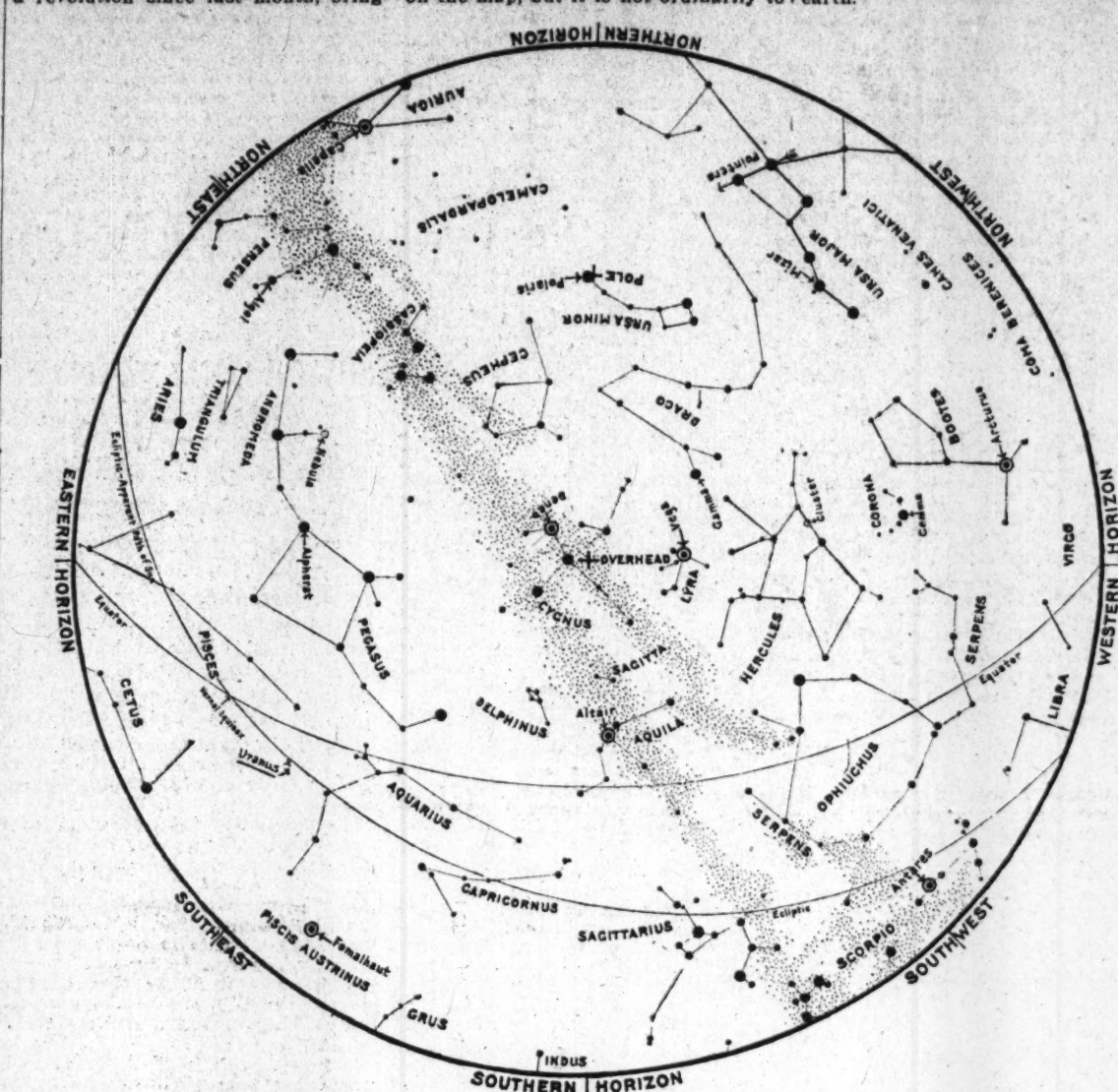
Many observers scan the sky and plot the paths of all meteor trails, and determine, if possible, the radiant of each shower of these celestial waifs. Indeed, in England, one section of the British Astronomical Association devotes its energies to this work. In the United States, the American Meteor Society has been active for more than a decade, and has published important results. The method of observation is explained to amateurs in the bulletins of instruction sent out by the society. It is a pleasant and useful occupation for anyone interested in astronomy, and desirous of adding his bit to our knowledge of these members of the solar family.

### The Constellations

Referring to the accompanying map, we see the Northern Cross in Cygnus directly overhead. From Cygnus toward the southwest is the great cleft in the Milky Way, which probably is the silhouette of a dark nebula superposed on the bright background of clustered stars. West of the zenith is Vega of the Lyra, a star which should be remembered as peculiar to the summertime. Novellists who love to adorn the summer sky with Orion are much safer to use Lyra and Hercules, because Orion is a winter constellation and is not to be seen in the evening now. Below Hercules we have the Northern Crown and Boötes. In the southwest Ophiuchus seems more gigantic as it approaches the horizon. Scorpio with Antares are near setting. Sagittarius is at the left of Scorpio. Aquila, Sagitta, and Delphinus are near the meridian. Pegasus and Andromeda, forming the Great Square of Pegasus, are most prominent in the east. Pomphilius in the southeast is the only bright star of the Southern Fish. In the northeast portion of the Milky Way are Cassiopeia's Chair and Perseus. The five stars curving toward Cassiopeia are called the "segment of Perseus." At the upper part of the segment below Cassiopeia is the "radiant" of the meteor shower which is most marked

about Aug. 9-11. The northern constellations have circled a twelfth of a revolution since last month, bringing Ursa Major nearer to the horizon, while Cepheus is approaching its upper culmination.

Saturn and Jupiter are the bright evening stars. Saturn in Virgo is getting rather low in the west and sets about two hours after the sun. Jupiter in Libra is still very brilliant, although not quite as bright as it was a month ago. Uranus is in the position marked on the map, but it is not ordinarily to



The August Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for locations much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 p. m., and Sept. 22 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. For "summer" time, add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

## The Library

The Fairhaven Library

"I FOUND this book in the Portuguese language on the top of the ice chest," said the Wanderer to a New Bedford relative whom he was visiting.

"The laundress must have left it there," replied the relative. "She lives in Fairhaven and takes out books from the Millicent Library."

"The word 'Fairhaven' sounds familiar," said he.

"I should think it might," replied the relative, and she dragged out an old brown leather album. "There you are," she said, pointing to a picture of a small child with very little on below the waist, posed on beautiful rocks. "Don't you remember my taking you to Fairhaven and letting you go in wading, and your getting so wet we had to take off almost everything you had on?"

The Wanderer did not remember, but he decided to make a pilgrimage to Fairhaven to see those rocks which he had seen and the library which he had not seen. He went via the bridge across the Acushnet River, which divides New Bedford from the Province of Fairhaven. To be sure, Fairhaven is not listed in the state records as a province, but as a town of 7291 inhabitants.

After visiting the rocks, the Wanderer went to the library. It is a homelike little building of pink granite, trimmed with terra cotta tiles. The wide-arched opening at the entrance breathes hospitality, a feeling enhanced by the interior arrangements for the comfort of readers. The architect has succeeded admirably in giving the effect of a private library. The floors are covered with Oriental rugs, on the walls are steel engravings, and best of all, every book is accessible to every reader.

"Have you any special collections of books?" asked the Wanderer.

"No," replied an assistant. "We just try to have the everyday things people want to read."

The Wanderer could hardly believe his ears. "It's just a place to enjoy yourself in, I suppose," he said, then added, "Haven't you any special matter connected with the early history of the town?"

"No," she replied, "not that I know of."



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light wind from S. E. Isle in sight at 1 p. m. Sent in two boats to see if there was any turtle, found 5 poor distressed people on the island, took them off, could not understand anything from them more than that they were hungry. Made the latitude of the island 30 deg. 31 m. N."

These rescued men were Japanese fishermen, who had been wrecked on a rocky island where they had been for six months living on sea birds and turtle eggs.

At the end of the whaling season in October, 1841, Captain Whitfield landed

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10% to 20%  
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Than you will pay when the regular season comes. The deferred payment plan makes it easy to buy now.

Charge Purchases appear on bills rendered November 1.  
Cash purchases reserved on 20% deposit.  
All coats stored free until wanted.

Further than this, there is little to say—except to invite, even to urge, comparison of the values offered.

be seen with the naked eye. The other planets are too near the sun for observation this month.

There is a partial eclipse of the moon on Aug. 26. In New England the middle of the eclipse comes at about sunrise and moonset. Therefore, the eclipse will hardly be visible. At most, only one-sixth of the moon's diameter will be in the shadow of the earth.

**A Friendly Interpreter**  
During the months of his detention at Nagasaki he had continually spoken of the virtues and kindness of the Americans. He was finally brought before the great Shogun at Tokyo, with whom he found favor, and when the famous Perry Treaty between Japan and the United States was negotiated he acted as interpreter. Any blunder on his part might have resulted in an international disaster. As it was, the Perry mission was a great success.

About the middle of June, 1918, the selection of the town of Fairhaven received word that Viscount Ishii, Ambassador of Japan to the United States, desired to visit Fairhaven to make formal presentation of a beautiful Samurai sword which Dr. Toichiro Nakahama of Tokyo, Japan, had requested him to present to the town in commemoration of the rescue of his father, Manjiro Nakahama, by Capt. William H. Whitfield of Fairhaven.

**The Gift Presented**  
In presenting the sword the ambassador said, "This gift may have little intrinsic value, but therein, perhaps, you will find its real value to consist. You are asked to receive it as the concrete token of that something which is without price and above all other values. It is tendered to you at a time when men are asking if the old time virtues of gratitude and honor still hold their places in the human heart. It comes at a time when America and Japan stand linked and resolute in defense of a cause which is so holy—so just and right—that all other considerations vanish to nothingness. There is a wider significance to this grateful act of Dr. Nakahama than the simple recognition of a personal kindness. It is typical of that rising wave of sympathy and good understanding which begins to roll across the Pacific Ocean and promises to flood both lands with its sweet waters of fraternity and good will."

The Wanderer laid down the little pamphlet and said to the library assistant, "You are right, indeed; this sword is a unique possession, and the American grandson of Captain Whitfield, in accepting it from the Japanese diver, did well to quote from the English writer.

Oh, East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet,  
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat;  
But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face,  
Tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### The Inquisitive Crab

GOLDEN sands, silver rocks, azure sea, sun-pierced foam and green spray dancing to the whistle of the wind! These were the furnishings of the Twins' playroom, on a certain summer day, in Maine. Of course, you know that I am trying to describe the beach and the cliffs, with the jolly ocean romping around them.

Cousin Bob, who had come up to join the family for a few days, was playing on the beach, too. "I never saw so many houses close together," he remarked.

"What are you talking about, Cousin Bob?" asked Tim. "There's not a house in sight."

"I am absolutely unable to walk," continued Cousin Bob, without kicking these masterpieces of architecture.

"How funny!" said Tim, sarcastically.

"He's lonely for the city," cried Marjorie exuberantly, "and making fun of our beautiful, beautiful beach. How anyone can like the city—"

"How anyone can think he likes the beach," retorted Cousin Bob, "and have no interest in its treasures—"

"He means the shells!" Tim exploded, with sudden understanding. "That's just what I do mean. Shells are the houses of many living creatures, with stupendously long names—crustacea, mollusca, arthropoda—"

Tim stopped up his ears.

"Big words take all the joy away," Marjorie reproachedly her cousin.

"I'll not mention another one," he promised, "but I do like these buildings of portable homes. You see, I love a home, and yet I enjoy wandering; but I have to give up one or the other, whereas these lucky creatures carry their homes with them."

"But how do they move?" inquired Tim. "Their houses have no legs or sails."

"These shell-dwelling creatures," explained Cousin Bob, "are head workers. They consist almost entirely of head, even their legs and arms being grouped around this portion of their bodies. They travel with head, legs and arms out of the front window, which is, in fact, their only window, pulling or paddling themselves along slowly or rapidly, according, I suppose, to the interest which the landscape has for them. No wonder such

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The Christian Science Monitor is sold by nearly 200 news stands in Chicago. In addition to the stands in hotels listed, many of the regular street and "L" station stands in the Loop and outside districts, carry the Monitor. The following indicates their general location.

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North Side, 30 Stands  
Northwestern Side, 22 Stands  
West Side, 18 Stands  
South Side, 20 Stands

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## ENGLISH YACHTS WIN FIRST RACE

American Six-Meter Yachtsmen  
Defeated Over Ryde Course  
23 Points to 13

**BRITISH-AMERICAN SIX-METER  
CUP RACE**

Year Winning Country Points  
1921—Great Britain.....117-88  
1922—United States.....111-104

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1 (AP)—England won the first round today in the third annual contest of six-meter yachts for the British-America cup. The English yachts scored 23 points to the Americans' 13.

The Colts II was first to finish, with the British Reg second and the American Lea third. The order in which the other boats finished was: Suzette, British, fourth; Clytie, American, fifth; Capelle, British, sixth; Hawk, American, seventh and Ingotmar, American, eighth. The race was sailed in a strong to fresh westerly breeze and all boats reefed their sails.

Crowds of holiday-makers lined the promenade overlooking the water at this resort watching the start at noon. The adjacent waters were dotted with the craft, nonparticipants in the race, boats prepared to get away, the home and visiting yachtsmen seeking out vantage points from which to witness the contest.

Six races will be sailed, only one of them today. This was over the Ryde course, covering about 15 miles. The scoring was by points, with eight points for the first boat to finish, seven for the second, and so on down to one for the eighth and last. The team of four yachts scoring the most points in the six races will win the trophy, which has been captured once by the British and once by the Americans.

## PRIZES TO FIRST TWENTY-FIVE

Fifteenth Annual Chicago River  
Marathon to Open Sport Week

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, July 31.—Twenty-five finishers are to receive prizes in the fifteenth annual Chicago River Marathon, it is announced here by William Bachrach, noted swimming director of the Illinois Athletic Club. The race is set for Saturday, Aug. 25, a month later than usual, in order to open the city-wide "sport week," which will come to a close the following weekend in the championship track and field games of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Richard Howell freshman at Northwestern University, is expected to defend his title in the race against Norman Ross, many times winner. The course starts from the shore line on the north side of Municipal Pier, proceeds due east to the end of the pier, south to a buoy and west into the river. The finish is under the Wells Street Bridge over the Chicago River.

Each contestant must furnish his own escort, a rowboat manned by at least two competent swimmers. At the start of the race the contestant's boat must not be closer than 200 yards to the starting line, and must avoid all interference with the swimmers.

Contestants are to be given and required to wear an official number. This must be sewed on the swimming suit, and a corresponding number carried on the back of the swimmer's boat. Coach Bachrach advises contestants to do some preliminary training, swimming at least two miles several times before the day of the race.

## Steel Workers to Have Own Golf Links

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1 (AP)—A modern golf course for workmen in the mills at Ambridge, where structural steel is manufactured, is the latest development of the game in the Pittsburgh district.

The plan is fostered by W. C. Fowles Jr., the veteran golfer, who is financially interested in one of the mills, and construction of the course has been placed in the hands of Emil Loeffler, professional at the Oakmont Country Club.

Ground on the hills bordering the mill village and near enough to be reached by a few minutes' walk, has been purchased, and the work will be started in a short time.

Present plans are not to make the course free to workmen who may want to play, but to keep the cost so low as to make it available for any of them. It is designed for men and women of the mill community who do not go in for other sports, and at low cost will provide them with recreation which hitherto has been looked upon as beyond their means.

**PORTO RICAN PLAYERS ARRIVE**

NEW YORK, July 31.—A squad of 23 native Porto Ricans, members of the sixty-fifth infantry, arrived today in New York from San Juan, and prepared to take part in the annual series for the baseball championship of the Second Army Corps Area. This is the first time any native Porto Rican players have invaded the United States in quest of baseball honors.

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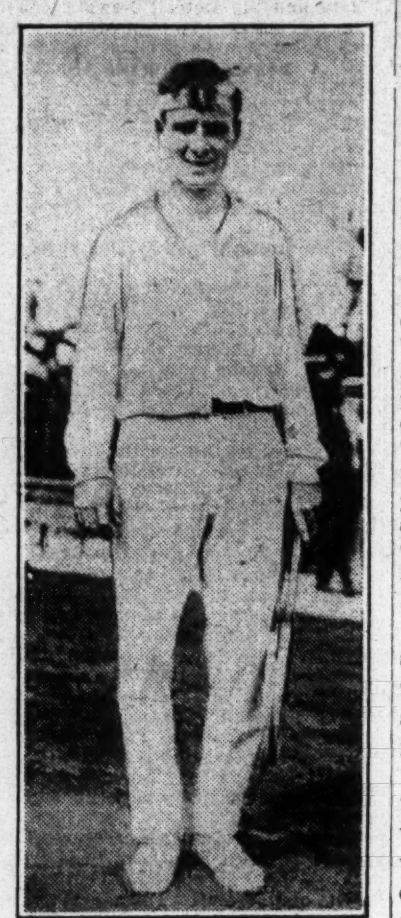
## FAVORITES FACE EACH OTHER IN WESTERN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Wesbrook-Brown Match Features Men's Singles—Hennessey and Miss Leighton, Champions, Advance

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Favorites against favorites in four matches today will place the tournament for the singles championship of the Western Lawn Tennis Association in the semi-finals round, which will be held Saturday. Men's doubles, started yesterday, and the women's doubles are to start at the South Side Tennis Club today.

Two leading contenders, who were seriously challenged in four-round matches yesterday, meet today in what



John Hennessey  
Western Lawn Tennis Champion

should prove the feature match of the fifth round, W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit, runner-up last year, and W. D. Brown of St. Louis, Missouri Valley champion, facing each other. The winner will in all probability be bracketed in the semifinals with W. T. Hay of Chicago twice former champion, who is making a brilliant effort to re-establish himself.

Wesbrook met unexpected opposition yesterday in George O'Connell, one of the younger players of this city. The Detroit representative captured the first set 6-2, but the Chicagoan came from behind in the second set to lead 4-3. O'Connell's sudden retreat to the back court. The Chicagoan lost his service, however, on his own faults and Wesbrook had him, 4-4. O'Connell rushed the net with surprising vigor, and made accurate kills that caught Wesbrook off of position and passed him in mid-court repeatedly. The local man's attack finally broke on his own service and he lost the last point of the match to Wesbrook by hitting into the net, the score being 9-7.

Brown, the Missouri Valley chop-stroke master, met a similar surprise attack from a Chicago aspirant, George Starbuck. In the first set Starbuck was baffled by the low-

skipping returns chopped at him by Brown, who took the first set, 6-1. Brown, however, did not vary his strokes sufficiently and Starbuck seized the chop in the second set, seizing the advantage, 5-3. Starbuck put everything he had into the attack and the effort soon told on him. After passing Brown at the net repeatedly and cornering him for set-point four times, Starbuck did not have the final stroke to deliver. Brown abandoned his monotonous chopping and mixing in some straight driving, scored placements. Brown's attempts at kills, which went wrong repeatedly, delayed the issue, though the set fell to him eventually, 7-5.

A. B. Graven of California, former Oxford University tennis captain, got into the fifth round by driving J. C. Harris of Chicago away from the net, placing the final shot to win set and match, 6-3, 6-3. Arthur Hubbell, popular local star, had a long first set with A. H. Behr of New York, the game going to deuce close to 30 times. Hubbell's tactics finally won, 6-4. 6-2. John Hennessey of Indianapolis, title defender, won from Walter Goodwillie of Chicago, 6-1, 6-4, and will meet Hubbell today.

In the women's singles, Miss Marion Leighton of Chicago, in defense of her title, won through two rounds, conquering Miss Elizabeth Metzger, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1, and Miss C. E. Neely, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2. In the latter, a second-round match, Miss Neely executed some accurate lobbing and overhead cutting, but proved unequal to Miss Leighton's driving and placements. The summary:

**WESTERN LAWN TENNIS MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES**

Third Round

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Stanley Drake, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

George Starbuck, Chicago, defeated R. Hayes, Chicago, 5-3, by default.

J. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated R. W. Singletary, Chicago, 6-1, 6-5.

A. H. Behr, New York, defeated George Nevees, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated Walter Goodwillie, Chicago, 6-1, 6-4.

G. M. Lett, Chicago, defeated James W. Wilson, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.

W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated George O'Connell, Chicago, 6-2, 9-7.

A. B. Graven, California, defeated J. C. Harris, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated George Starbuck, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

Arthur Hubbell, Chicago, defeated A. H. Behr, New York, 6-4, 6-2.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round**

H. R. Schutte and Paul Warren, Chicago, defeated L. B. Bailey and J. P. Byrne, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2, 6-6.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round**

Miss Katherine Leighton, Chicago, defeated Miss Elizabeth Metzger, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss E. P. Wall, Chicago, defeated Miss M. Tuley, by default.

Miss R. S. Stewart, Chicago, defeated Miss E. Larkin, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0.

**Second Round**

Mrs. A. R. Riese, Saginaw, Mich., defeated Mrs. B. Dowling, Chicago, by default.

Mrs. A. E. Michel, Chicago, defeated Miss Doris Kinsel, 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. R. S. Stewart, Chicago, defeated Miss Edith Bradley, 6-4, 7-5.

Mrs. L. Alter, Chicago, defeated Miss Virginia Michels, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago, defeated C. E. Neely, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss E. P. Wall, Chicago, defeated Miss M. Marx, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

**EASTERN LEAGUE**

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	59	23	.641
New Haven	58	25	.624
Springfield	49	34	.527
Albany	44	40	.468
Worcester	43	49	.467
Bridgewater	42	51	.446
Waterbury	42	51	.427
Pittsfield	37	57	.374

**RESUME OF YESTERDAY**

New Haven 14, Bridgeport 1.  
New Haven 9, Bridgeport 6.  
Worcester 7, Springfield 6.  
Albany 3, Waterbury 2.  
Hartford vs. Springfield (postponed).



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Rubber Ponchos	2.50 up
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## New British Motor Pace Records Made

Vanderstuyft Lowers 10-Mile  
Marks—Theaker Wins Cup

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 17 (Special Correspondence).—When Leon Vanderstuyft, world's professional 100-kilometer cycling champion, had finished his 10-mile spin behind Henri Sauge's 18-horsepower "Anzani" motorcycle on the Manchester Athletic Club's cinder track, it was found that not only had he, by 1m. 15.3-ss, lowered the 10-mile motor-paced cinder track record, previously set up by A. A. Chase, but that two or three other records for intermediate distances had also been reduced. Vanderstuyft's times for the run were as follows:

Miles	Time	Previous records	Made by
1	1:15.3	1:15.3	T. Linton
2	2:30.6	2:30.6	T. Linton
3	3:45.9	3:45.9	T. Linton
4	5:01.2	5:01.2	T. Linton
5	6:16.5	6:16.5	T. Linton
6	7:31.8	7:31.8	T. Linton
7	8:47.1	8:47.1	T. Linton
8	10:02.4	10:02.4	T. Linton
9	11:17.7	11:17.7	T. Linton
10	12:33.0	12:33.0	T. Linton

Vanderstuyft's performance will be acclaimed all the more meritorious when it is understood that he rode under the new regulations of the International Cyclists Union, which require that the roller of the pacing machine shall project 24 inches to the rear, whereas in the days of Hall, Linton, and Chase, wind shields, and rollers, which barely cleared the rear wheel of the pacer, were allowed. Earlier in the day Vanderstuyft, tempted under the old conditions, to lower the one-mile and two-mile motor-paced records, but was unsuccessful in the former by 9s., although he cut down the two-mile record by 34-ss, his time being 3m. 17.3-ss, as against Linton's 3m. 21.1-ss.

These records were created at the Manchester Wheelers' meet, a cycling meeting of considerable importance, at which racing cyclists from all parts of Britain, including many of the "star" riders, foregather to compete for honors both local and national. The chief event of this meeting is the 10-mile invitation scratch race for the Muratt gold cup. Fifteen riders started, including George Owen, the quarter-mile and mile British champion, J. E. Sibbitt, the five-mile title holder, and A. White, the winner of the race for three consecutive years. The race is always a thrilling one, because of the prizes offered to the winner of each lap, and it was this year run with the usual vigor with Tire troubles, however, eventually reduced the number to four, who nevertheless furnished an exciting finish, in which A. Theaker of West Lincoln beat F. H. Habberfield of the Polytechnic Cycling Club, by a wheel, with G. Parrott, of the Rover Cycling Club, third, six lengths behind.

In a closely contested race for the quarter-mile English championship, George Owen failed to retain his title which was taken from him by A. White of Muratt Cup fame by half a length.

**NEW YORK BUYS A PITCHER**

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The New York Giants tonight announced the outright purchase of D. J. Gearin, a left-handed pitcher from the Milwaukee team of the American Association. Gearin is now at his home in Providence, R. I., and will report to the New York team at Cincinnati on Friday.

**FLAMINGO FOUR WINS**

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Flamingo defeated Penly 13 goals in the second polo game for the Rhode Island Cup at the Point Judith Country Club yesterday. Two minutes of an extra period were required before Dempsey put across the winning shot.

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## BARRETT WINS CANADIAN TITLE

Open Golf Champion in 1907  
Captures Professional Crown—Thompson Finishes Fourth

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 1 (Special).—P. F. Barrett of the Uplands Club of this city is today the Canadian professional golf champion. He turned in the winning card of 151 for 36 holes at the Summit Golf Club yesterday, and was two strokes less than J. B. Kinnear of Hamilton and Kerry Marsh of London, who tied for second place. Nicol Thompson, last year's champion, was tied for fourth place with Jack Pritchard and Eric Bannister, three strokes behind the leader.

Barrett, who is one of the veteran golfers of Canada, won the Canadian open championship in 1907, but during recent years has not been up with the leaders. This season, however, he has shown much improvement, and with yesterday's victory to assist him is expected once more to take his place. He started out strongly, making an eagle 2 at the first hole and turning in the low score for the first nine holes and also the first round, leading C. R. Murray of Montreal by 73 to 74 at the end of the first 18. The scores:

1st 9	2nd 9	Total
P. F. Barrett, Uplands	73	151
J. B. Kinnear, Uplands	76	153
Kerry Marsh, London	75	153
Nicol Thompson, Ancaster	77	154
Jack Pritchard, Mississauga	77	154
Eric Bannister, St. Charles	77	154
Winnipeg	80	164
H. S. Kinnear, Uplands	80	165
Ernest Penfold, Winnipeg	77	158
George Cumming, Toronto	77	158
C. R. Murray, Montreal	82	162
R. Cunningham, Hampstead	77	156
Montreal	77	156
Karl Ketter, Royal, Ottawa	79	156
W. T. Brazier, Bayview	79	158
R. Cunningham, Kingston	79	158
real	78	158
W. Freeman, York Downs	82	170
Andrew Kay, London	82	169
A. S. Russell, Lakeview	82	170
C. H. Perkins, Brantford	82	170
Albert Churney, Country Club	82	170
Montreal	81	160
Alexander Aytton, Sunnival	79	161
David Spittal, Toronto	81	161
Hugh Logan, Rosedale	82	162
Andrew Kay, London	80	159
George Aytton, Kanawaki	83	162
Arthur Laidlaw	83	163
L. Thornton, Margot, Que.	84	163
Archie, Montreal	84	163
Frank Freeman, Thistlewood	82	163
Andrew Kay, London	82	163
A. McPherson, Brookville	82	166
Frank Murchie, Humber Valley	81	166
Jack Leckie, Quaker	82	167
A. Braut, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	83	167
S. Senour, Scarborough	83	168
Harry Towson, Ottawa	82	169
Ell Hitchen, Shore Acres	79	169
Fred Rickwood, Summit	81	171
F. Grant, Whitlock, Montreal	82	171
H. Robinson, Pleton	82	171
W. Goodwin, Toronto	82	172
A. Sims, Chedoke	82	172
R. H. Tew, Oakville	83	172
James Black, Beaconsfield	83	172
J. R. Anderson, Grand River	80	174
P. Bell, Lakeshore, Toronto	84	175
F. Glass, Mt. Bruno, Montreal	80	179
A. O. Desjardins, Laval	82	180
Montreal	82	180
W. C. Wilson, East-Bourne	82	182
C. Wilson, East-Bourne	82	184
J. Roberts, Barrie	88	186
James Clay, Riverdale	87	186
George Black, Gravelly	98	191
K. Sheppard, Gordon	94	197

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200 single sheets of paper \$1.00  
100 envelopes.  
Postage prepaid anywhere.  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
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Break the fast of the night at Drebert's where quality food, cleanliness and courteous service suffices to please the most fastidious.  
**DREBERT'S**  
Special Sandwich  
MAIN LOBBY ANDRUS GLOBE  
**SHOPS**  
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Minneapolis, Minn.

## Big League Hitters Total 672 Home Runs

MAJOR-LEAGUE baseball players have driven out 672 home runs this season, including games of July 31, 288 fewer than the total of 1924 for the entire season. The season still has just a little more than two months to go. The senior major league has gathered 377 four-base blows, which is the work of 98 players, while 59 players in the junior circuit have smashed out 295 circuit drives, giving the National League a lead of 82 to date. Last season the National League led their rivals by six at the close of the season. F. C. Williams of the Phillies is leading the National League with 27, while G. H. Ruth is out in front among the American batsmen with 24.

## STANFORD WANTS TO REVIVE CREW

Matter Is Before Board of Control—Advance Plans Made

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Aug. 1 (Special).—Since the University of Washington oarsmen won from the best in the east at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., recently, talk of a crew has been revived at Leland Stanford Junior University. Stanford's shells of the past were the fastest on the Pacific Coast, and the continued abandonment of the sport by the board of athletic control has caused much disappointment among followers of the Cardinal. Despite great interest in crew, it seems that even greater interest will be necessary to revive the sport. There are at present, plans under way for rowing when finally it is taken up at Stanford. San Francisco Bay near Palo Alto is to be dredged and a boathouse with proper facilities will be provided in order that Cardinal oarsmen will not face the necessity of working out in a narrow slough nearby.

While the plans are believed to be somewhat near perfection in certain quarters, there are two obstacles that must be overcome, according to the university authorities. The first of these is that a large outlay of money is necessary, and there is little or no financial return. While the board of athletic control declares it has no desire to commercialize crew, it remains that four major and several minor activities are at present carried on profits coming from football, and there is no surplus for any further extensions. The question of a revival of crew will be presented to the board during the fall, according to present plans, and an answer is expected then.

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250 Letter Heads and 250 Envelopes, your name and business address printed on both.  
\$6.00  
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**Now! Christian Science Hymns On Victor Records**

17488 Day by day the manna fell.	By Henry.
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17490 "O'er waiting harpings of the mind."	By Henry.
17491 "Saw ye my Saviour?"	By Hamlin.
17492 "Shepherd, show me how to lead."	By Hamlin.
17493 "Words written by Mary Baker Eddy."	By Hamlin.

Get our mail order department shop for you.

## Walker Attempting to Swim Lake Erie

Started at Seven Last Night—Thirty-Two Miles Across

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—Somewhere between Point Pelee, Ont., and Lorain, O., Carbis Walker, Cleveland swimmer and former member of the Outrigger Canoe Club of Honolulu, early today was attempting to swim across Lake Erie—23 miles—a feat never before accomplished. Trained to the minute and confident of success, Walker dove into the water off Point Pelee Lightship at 7 o'clock last night, according to advices received here from Leamington, Ont., the nearest point of communication. Walker is accompanied by the power boat Argus and a canoe, and expects to complete his Marathon aquatic feat within 28 or 30 hours. Neither craft is equipped with wireless, and it is doubtful whether any word in to Walker's progress will be received, although four newspaper men are aboard the Argus. He is using a combination crawl and trudgeon stroke, believing this stroke gives the most distance for the least effort. Weather conditions never were more favorable.

## CENTRE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE GIVEN OUT

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 31.—The football schedule of Centre College for the 1923













## Time Deposit Service

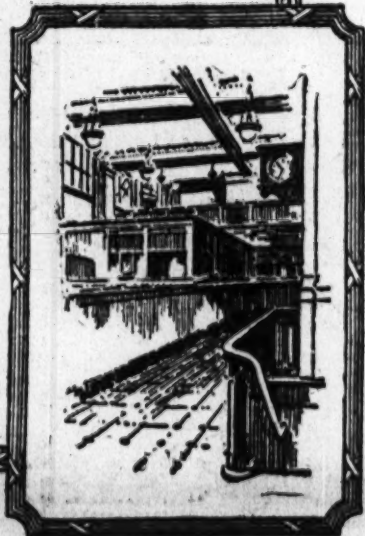
A **DISTINCTIVE** service, of great assistance to those having funds available for temporary investment, is The Time Deposit Service of this bank.

Certificates are issued in convenient sums and bear a higher rate of interest than is payable on active commercial accounts.

If safety, earning power, certain redemption at maturity, and ready convertibility interest you, this service is worth investigating.

## National Union Bank

BOSTON



## WOOL NOT LOW ENOUGH TO BRING ACTIVE BUYING

Demand in Men's Wear Lines  
Not Sufficiently Strong to  
Stabilize Market

With the advent of the lightweight season among the mills, there has been more wool selling in the Boston wool district than for many weeks, but the reaction in the wool market from the lightweight openings has not yet been sufficiently pronounced to show that the market for raw material has been fully stabilized.

There is no doubt that there is a better tone to the market and a hope that a trading level has been established, which is low enough to allow the manufacturers to make goods at a profit and, of course, to sell them readily, but, as yet, the response of the buyers, more especially in men's wear lines, has not been sufficiently keen to give a firm foundation for this hope.

In women's wear, the response has been in marked contrast with that for men's wear, both in the case of the American Woolen Company openings yesterday and, also, as regards certain other mills which have opened women's wear lines and have sold up quickly.

**American Woolen Prices**  
It must be said, however, that some of the larger mills which have thus far opened their lines show a smaller percentage of advance over the prices named a year ago than has the American Woolen Company.

This is due in part to the fact that the American Woolen Company last year named prices which were intrinsically low, due to the fact that they had a large stock of very low-priced wool on hand which had been purchased in anticipation of the season, and so, while they were able to underprice their competitors then, their prices now show the greater relative advance because they are based on current high prices for wool.

**Wool Merchant's Problem**  
The problem of the wool merchant now is to determine as accurately as may be the basis upon which wool can be sold in order to assure a reasonable volume of business in goods, and so keep business moving.

It became evident several months ago that the prices for wool had become too high, as contrasted with the position of the goods market, and especially that the buying movement in the west had been overdone.

During the last two months or more, however, there has been a gradual recession in prices to the extent of

5 to 25 per cent, depending upon the character of the wool in question. On the face of the prices named by the manufacturers for lightweight goods, and especially those prices named by the American Woolen Company, it would appear that wool prices are now low enough to permit the mills to operate at a reasonable profit, assuming that they get a reasonably good volume of orders. And here is the nub of the question. Evidently, the answer will not be made forthwith.

**Moderate Wool Demand**  
Meantime, a moderate business in wool is being done on the basis of prices which were established, tentatively, a week or two ago. Thus, Australian merinos have been sold generally at \$1.15@1.18 for good to choice 64s combing and up to \$1.20 for choice 66-70s combing wools, prices being on the clean basis, in bond, i. e., subject to a 31-cent duty. Ohio delaine, more or less comparable with the Australian 66-70s, except that the Ohio wool is unskirted, has been sold, on a clean basis, at \$1.37½ (55c in the grease) and fine and fine medium territory Texas and California wools in the original bags have been sold at \$1.20@1.30 for fair to good topmaking styled wools, i. e., short combing descriptions.

Really choice 12-month wools are quoted at \$1.30@1.35, and choice selected staple wools would command about \$1.40, clean basis, today. Some half-blood wools have been sold at \$1.20@1.25, clean basis; three-eighths domestic at \$1.02@1.05 for bright wools, and up to \$1.08@1.10 for territory wools, while some foreign wools have been sold in the clean range of 52c@51 duty paid, the low price being for South American wool of a knitting type.

**Foreign Markets Steady**  
Quarter-blood territory has sold as high as 90 cents, clean basis, and bright wools at about 85@87 cents. Low quarter territory has been sold at 65@70 cents, clean basis. These prices are fairly typical of the market at the moment. Fair sales of scoured wools are reported, with some choice B supers selling up to 90 cents; some good As at \$1.05, and some good fine As at \$1.15@1.18, according to the wool, with best fine scoureds bringing \$1.25@1.30. Nolls are dull and easy.

The foreign markets generally are steady, with a good tone prevailing in Bradford since the close of the London sales, demand for matching wools from this country and the continent being fairly good and the sale of tops reported as improved. Practically nothing is being done at the moment in the primary markets which are fairly well cleared of old wool.

In the west, there is comparatively little being done at the moment. Scattering sales of small clips at 40 to 45 cents for the most part are reported in the territory sections and up to 50 cents for the best delaine clips in the bright wool sections. Mostly, consignments are being made.

The First National Bank of Boston announces the opening of its branch bank at Havana, Cuba, under the management of John G. Carricker.

## ACTIVITY AND MORE STRENGTH FEATURE HIDES

Practically Entire "Kill" of  
Week Disposed Of—Bar-  
gain Figures Disappear

Late June and July hides constitute the larger portion of the packer hide market sales of last week, which in all approximated 120,000 hides. These, added to what the tanning packers took for their own wats, practically equaled the "kill" for the entire week.

The advance obtained for light and ex-light native steers pulled light native cows up also, in fact, gave the entire list firmness if nothing more. Spread native steers, rarely if ever burdensome, were sold at top quotations, and that fact lent buoyancy to all grades. Furthermore, conditions were given a boost when a large operator bought heavily of ex-light Texas steers and branded cows at 11c. There are some moderate-size stocks of early June native steers, and heavy native cows on the market, but the recent activity has placed values above bargain figures. Packers, however, are not averse to entertaining offers, especially on what early take-offs they may have. The strength of their position lies in being well sold.

Whatever snappy aspect the current movement of hides may lend to the market, it is not sufficient to entice regular tanners, because leather is not really active and buyers continue conservative notwithstanding the advance in hides because they believe there is leather enough on hand and in the works to supply any demand now likely to develop.

The South American (Prigorisco) market is steady. Heavy hides are strong. Buenos Aires steers are 14½ cents, c. l. f. New York. Country hides are dull, but the heavier weights caught the strength reflected by the packer market.

Packer calfskins are firm; 20,000 July sold at 17 cents, 14,000 St. Paul 17½ cents, Chicago cities, one car load lot, 16 cents.

At present the packers seem to have the situation well in hand. Chief hides sales for the week ended July 28 include:

	Year ago
5000 June & July nat steers.....	15c
5000 July nat steers.....	17½c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c
5000 June & July ex-1 nat steers.....	15c
5000 July ex-1 nat steers.....	17c

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—Consols for money here today were 58½. Do Beers 12½. Rand Mines 2½. Money, 2½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 3½-18 per cent; three months' bills, 4½@5½-18 per cent.

## OIL REFINERY TO CLOSE FOR WHILE

Big Cosden Plant to Stop for  
Two Weeks to Help Cut  
Over-Production

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—The closing down of the refinery at Tulsa, Okla., of Cosden & Company, rated at 35,000 barrels a day and said to be the largest in the midcontinent field, is expected today in line with an announcement by several leading refiners at a meeting here yesterday that they planned to curtail production. E. R. Perry of Tulsa, general manager of the Cosden Company, declared that the plant would stop for two weeks. Members of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association refused at the meeting to endorse officially a general cessation of gasoline production in the midcontinent field. Representatives of several of the leading refiners, however, announced they had curtailed production or planned to do so to offset the glut.

E. W. Marland, president of the Marland Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla., asserted that his plant had stopped production of gasoline last Monday and would remain closed during August, at least.

Mr. Marland declared in a statement to the meeting that the refinery industry was suffering from 10 to 15 per cent over production, due largely, he said, to the operation of new fields in California. Mr. Marland declared that curtailing of production would prove a remedy.

A resolution adopted by the meeting endorsed Mr. Marland's statement, but withheld official action on the remedy designated. Attorneys who drew up the endorsing resolution warned against any semblance of concerted action.

## GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Bank of Germany weekly report (in marks, last 100 omitted) compares:

	This week	Last week
Coin	24,530,500	22,071,100
Gold	618,200	625,500
Treas. certif.	3,444,802,900	3,160,388,400
Bills	12,930,412,200	11,961,137,800
Treasury bills	39,096,782,700	28,910,149,600
Advances	265,437,400	261,328,200
Investments	1,270,500	725,000
Other assets	1,167,701,500	977,425,800
Circulation	31,824,820,800	28,491,738,700
State deposits	2,211,240,000	2,414,428,200
Private depositions	17,190,911,600	14,612,847,900
Other liabilities	5,705,598,200	2,977,110,300
Bank rate	18½	18½
Loan bu. notes	11,900,000	12,000,000
W'n for bks	110,000	110,000

## \$20,000,000 Government of Switzerland

### THREE-YEAR 5% EXTERNAL LOAN GOLD NOTES

To be dated August 1, 1923

To mature August 1, 1926

Interest to be payable February 1 and August 1. Coupon Notes in denomination of \$1,000.

Redeemable, as a whole but not in part, at 100% and accrued interest, at the option of the Government, on August 1, 1925, or February 1, 1926, on three months' notice.

Both principal and interest of the Notes will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, in New York City, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., without deduction for any tax or taxes now, or at any time hereafter, imposed by the Government of Switzerland, or by any taxing authority thereof or therein.

The following statement has been authorized by the Federal Financial Department of the Swiss Government:

These Notes are to be direct external obligations of the Swiss Confederation (Government of Switzerland).

The total debt of the Government of Switzerland at June 30, 1923, was approximately \$873,000,000 of which about \$463,000,000 represents indebtedness incurred in connection with the purchase and improvement of the Federal Railways. For many years preceding the war, the operation of the Federal Railways had always resulted in a surplus over interest charges; it is expected that the railway accounts for the current year will show a surplus, if the favorable monthly results so far reported are continued.

The Federal Railways, which have a total length of about 1,880 miles, or more than one-half of the total railway mileage in Switzerland, are gradually being electrified. As of June 30, 1923, about 268 miles were under electric operation. Switzerland has large resources of water power, estimated at 2,700,000 horse-power, the increased utilization of which should result in substantial reduction of the quantity of coal which now has to be imported.

The general debt of the Government of Switzerland (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted to about \$410,000,000 on June 30, 1923. Of the two loans previously issued in the United States, aggregating \$55,000,000 and constituting (with the present issue of Notes) the entire external debt of the Swiss Government, about \$15,000,000 has been retired by the Government. As a partial offset to its general debt, the Government owns the telephone and telegraph systems and has other property, securities and special funds, all aggregating approximately \$170,000,000 in value.

During 1922 and the first half of 1923, the Government of Switzerland issued internal loans aggregating 750,000,000 francs for purposes of consolidating floating debt and providing funds for railway electrification. These loans have been sold at prices to yield from 5.50% to 4.30%. The latest issue, made in April, 1923, was placed on a basis of approximately 4.50%. Swiss Government obligations have for many years been included among those enjoying the highest credit ranking.

The currency system of Switzerland is in a strong position. The amount of outstanding banknotes of the National Bank of Switzerland, which has the sole power of note issue, has been reduced during the past two and a half years, and on June 30, 1923, the Bank held a metallic reserve in gold and silver equivalent to about 70% of its note circulation. As a result of its sound monetary condition, Switzerland has been able to maintain a favorable exchange rate as compared with other European currencies.

All figures stated in dollars in the above statement, have been converted from Swiss francs at par of exchange.

THE ABOVE NOTES ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED AND TO THE APPROVAL OF COUNSEL, AT 97.29% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD 6%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, August 1, 1923. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable on or about August 14, 1923, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds against delivery of temporary Notes or Trust Receipts, exchangeable for definitive Notes when prepared and received.

J. P. MORGAN &amp; CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York  
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY  
HARRIS, FORBES & CO.

New York, August 1, 1923.

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Loan bu. notes	11,900,000	12,000,000
W'n for bks	110,000	110,000

## Exempt from Massachusetts and All Federal Income Taxes

	% Yield
Andover 4½s 1926-27	4.15%
Holyoke 4½s 1927-34	4.10-4.00%
Springfield 4s 1930-43	3.90-3.85%
Weymouth 4½s 1931-34	4.05%

BOND DEPARTMENT

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

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BOSTON

Members of Federal Reserve System

## RAPID UPTURN OCCURS IN THE WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Unfavorable crop reports from the northwest led to a decided advance in the price of wheat today during the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from ¼c off to a like advance, with September 98½c to 96½ cents, and December 99½c to \$1, was followed by a rapid upturn, about 2c in some cases. After opening at ¼c decline to ¼c advance, September 76 to 76½c, corn scored material gains. Oats opened unchanged to ¼c higher September 34½ to 34½c. Later all months gained. Higher quotations on hogs gave a lift to the provision market.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$69,339,897	\$13,972,138
Operating expenses	10,981,514	2,409,558
Net operating income	\$58,358,383	\$11,562,580
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Operating expenses	10,981,514	2,409,558
Net operating income	\$58,358,383	\$11,562,580

\*Decrease.

## FRENCH STEEL OUTPUT GAINS

LONDON, Aug. 1.—June steel production in France was 428,000 tons, which is higher than December, thanks to the development of the Martin process.

## LONDON MARKET GENERALLY DULL AND HEAVY TODAY

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Argentine rails were again weak on the stock exchange here today. Home rails hardened. Gilt-edge issues were easier after an early rally. Dollar securities were colorless. Oils were slightly lower. Royal Dutch was 27½. Shell Transport 3½, and Mexican Eagle 15-16. Kaffirs were heavy. French loans were weak on the decline in the franc. Rubber issues were heavy. Industrial on the whole were irregular. Rio Tinto was 34½; Hudson's Bay 54. Markets generally were heavy and listless.

## INDIAN LOAN NOT SUCCESS

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Underwriters of the Kasimbazar Raj 5½ per cent £875,000 loan, secured by collieries and other properties of the wealthy Indian prince, find themselves obliged to take 84 per cent of it.

## FEW FURNACES IN BLAST

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Journeen Industries says 11 furnaces are in blast in the Ruhr, compared with 74 in January, and the total output has been reduced by 85 per cent. A complete stoppage is expected soon.

## This is Enough!

IT WOULD take a page to explain how safe some bonds are but this is enough space to say that 54% PRUDENCE BONDS are GUARANTEED. Send coupon for booklet.

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418 New Birk Building, Montreal, Canada

## 5% BONDS

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank  
Exempt from taxation. Federal and local.  
For sale by Banks, Trust Companies and Bond Dealers.

## INLAND STEEL EARNINGS

The Inland Steel report for the six months ended June 30, shows net after expenses, \$2,530,493; interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., \$1,070,888; net income, \$2,459,605; preferred dividends, \$175,000; common dividends, \$332,814; and a surplus of \$1,291,821.



## BOSTON FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S TRADE REVIEW

### Rate of Production in New England District Reduced Lately—Price Decline

The reaction in business conditions in New England assumed a more tangible form during July, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. During April, and in many cases May, this trend had been confined almost entirely to the booking of new business.

Production and shipments were very generally maintained. Therefore, in the absence of a good volume of new orders, the effect was to cut down the number of unfilled orders which remained. Lately, however, the rate of production has been reduced, either by extending vacations for a longer period than usual, running part time, laying off of employees, or shutting down some plants entirely.

Concrete evidence that the number of employees at work has been reduced is found in a report issued by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, showing that the volume of employment in nearly 700 representative establishments during the middle week of June was 2.3 per cent less than in the corresponding week in May. This is a comparatively large decrease. Twenty-one out of the 29 industries represented by these concerns reported fewer employees.

**Trend May Have Changed**

Some maintain that the falling off in production and orders is a normal one, usually in evidence at this period of the year. Undoubtedly some of the reduction is seasonal in character, but there are so many indications that the current reduction is more than the usual experienced at this period of the year that the possibility that the trend of business conditions has changed, at least for the time being, cannot be ignored.

The prices of many commodities continued to decline during the first three weeks in July, following the trend of the previous two or three months. A large drop in wheat quotations during the first two weeks of the month served to call attention again to the reduced purchasing power of the farmers in many sections of the country.

The wide extent of the decline in prices is clearly shown by the index constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Not one of its nine groups of commodities showed an increase between May and June.

The same was true between April and May. The general price level in June was reported to be only 2 per cent higher than in June last year.

Furthermore, the decline in commodity prices is not confined to this country, because similar movements have been reported from several European nations. The decline in England, for example, was nearly paralleled that in this country.

**Credit Situation Good**

Banking and the credit situation continue, as for some time past, to be the most favorable factors in the business situation. The changes in loans, deposits and money rates from week to week or from month to month are very largely seasonal in character, and have lately run true to the usual course.

Underlying these seasonal movements can be discerned a gradual upward trend in the volume of loans and discounts made by New England member banks for their customers, a natural occurrence in times of business activity.

Deposits, too, show the same underlying tendency to increase, although not at as rapid a rate as loans, and under condition that is usually found in such a period as this. Member banks borrowed from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in increasing amounts during June and the early part of July, as usual.

Members' borrowings in this district seasonally increase from a low point in the latter part of July to a high point in the latter part of September. Therefore, a moderate increase in borrowings during the next few weeks need not occasion surprise.

Money rates, too, under the influence of the demands for credit, have a seasonal upward tendency during this period.

## LIVE-STOCK MARKET HAS A FIRM TONE

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Sheep made the best showing in yesterday's market selling 10 to 15 cents higher. Hogs closed about 5 cents higher than the previous day's average and were fairly active. Cattle held steady to strong, but trading was rather light, especially in the lower grades.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

**Cattle**—Receipts, 11,000; better grades most killing classes steady to strong; others very dull; uneven on catch-can basis. Choice mature steers, \$11.65; best long yearlings, \$11; bulk beef steers and yearlings, \$10.50 to \$11; outside paying up to \$11.50 and 10 to 15; around 100 head western graders averaging around 700 pounds to feeder dealers, \$5; stockers and feeders steady; bulk hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.45; canners and cutters, \$6.25 to \$6.45.

**Hogs**—Receipts, 33,000; good kinds fairly active; strong to 5 cents higher than yesterday's average; common and lower grades mostly steady; bulk good and choice, \$7.50; top, \$7.70; pound average, \$7.50; to 325 pound butchers, \$7.20 to \$7.45; packing sows, mostly \$6.75 to \$7.00; good, strong weight pigs, \$6.75 to \$7.00; estimated holdover, 18,000.

**Sheep**—Receipts, 17,000; western fat lambs mostly 10 to 15 cents higher; natives steady to strong; culls and aged sheep strong to 25 cents higher than yesterday's average; good and choice western lambs, \$12.50 to \$12.75; top, \$12.75; sorting, moderate; culls mostly \$8.00 to \$9.00.

**Public Utility Earnings**

Company	1922	1923
Third Avenue Railway	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Total operating revenue	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating revenue	\$88,789	\$88,789
Net income	\$88,789	\$88,789
Year ended June 30		
Total operating revenue	\$1,406,756	\$1,414,412
Net operating revenue	\$1,406,756	\$1,414,412
Net income	\$1,406,756	\$1,414,412
Year ended June 30		

## GOODYEAR TIRE CONCERN HAS A LARGE SURPLUS

For the six months ended June 30, 1923, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O., reports net sales of \$55,439,831, and net earnings, before interest and other charges, of \$5,947,070. After deducting interest and other charges, and adding profits of the California company, there was reported a balance of \$5,314,318, carried to surplus and available for dividends.

The balance sheet on June 30, 1923, shows net current assets of \$59,722,785, and net current liabilities of \$7,573,657.

The current assets include inventories valued at \$37,003,774 carried at cost or market, whichever is lower, accounts and notes receivable of \$11,335,571, treasury certificates and other securities \$2,193,719, and cash of \$8,699,715.

The current liabilities included, accounts payable of \$4,920,696, acceptances of \$1,399,709, accrued interest \$1,543,551 and accrued dividends \$400,000.

The profits and loss surplus on June 30, 1923, totaled \$12,193,209.

## COTTON CROP OF 11,516,000 BALES IS NOW ESTIMATED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Cotton production this year was forecast at 11,516,000 bales from its condition July 25, which was 69.9 per cent of normal, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

A month ago a crop of 11,412,000 bales was forecast by the department, basing its calculations on the condition of the plants on June 25, which was 69.9 per cent of normal, and on the area in cultivation on that date, which was 38,870,000 acres, the largest area planted in the history of the industry.

Last year's crop amounted to 9,761,817 bales, the acreage 34,018,000, and the yield 28.4 per cent of normal. The average production for the last 10 years was 11,890,189 bales, the average acreage 34,413,600, and the average yield 25 condition 72.4 per cent of a normal.

**SERVING A NATION**

"Serving a Nation" is the title of an attractive booklet just issued by Henry L. Doherty & Co. of 60 Wall Street, New York, describing the diversified interests and activities of Cities Service Company and its subsidiaries, and showing the advantage of a unified management of operations which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from southern Canada into Mexico.

**OIL BONDS CALLED**

The Standard Oil Company of California has called for payment Aug. 1, at 104, \$25,000,000 5 per cent bonds due in 1931. These bonds were issued in January, 1921, and offered at 100. They have been refunded by an issue of \$25,000,000 serial 5 per cent notes, maturing annually from Aug. 1, 1924, to Aug. 1, 1932. These bonds were offered in June at from 109 to 108 1/2, and interest.

**UNION TRUST DRILL COMPANY**

The Union Trust Drill Company for six months ended June 30, 1923, shows net profits, after deducting reserves for depreciation and federal taxes and interest charges, of \$242,910, or more than three times the dividend requirements for the period on the company's outstanding \$3,129,600 preferred stock.

**GERMAN MONEY MARKET**

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is expected the German foreign money market will be made free this week as it was before the decree of June 23.

**Clearing House Figures**

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	\$59,000,000	\$59,000,000
Balance	\$23,000,000	\$1,000,000
Year ago today	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$1,271,115	\$5,000,000

**Acceptance Market**

Spot, Boston delivery	Prime, Boston delivery
30/60 days	4 1/2%
30/90 days	4 1/2%
30/120 days	4 1/2%
30/150 days	4 1/2%
30/180 days	4 1/2%
30/210 days	4 1/2%
30/240 days	4 1/2%
30/270 days	4 1/2%
30/300 days	4 1/2%
30/330 days	4 1/2%
30/360 days	4 1/2%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

Country	Rate
United States	4 1/2%
Canada	4 1/2%
France	4 1/2%
Germany	4 1/2%
Italy	4 1/2%
Japan	4 1/2%
Sweden	4 1/2%
Switzerland	4 1/2%
Belgium	4 1/2%
Netherlands	4 1/2%
Spain	4 1/2%
Portugal	4 1/2%
Greece	4 1/2%
Austria	4 1/2%
Czechoslovakia	4 1/2%
Rumania	4 1/2%
Poland	4 1/2%
Hungary	4 1/2%
Serbia	4 1/2%
Yugoslavia	4 1/2%
Bulgaria	4 1/2%
Russia	4 1/2%
China	4 1/2%
India	4 1/2%
Japan	4 1/2%
Philippines	4 1/2%
Manila	4 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%
Hong Kong	4 1/2%
Yokohama	4 1/2%
Uruguay	4 1/2%
Chile	4 1/2%
Peru	4 1/2%

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Country	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.84
French franc	0.17	0.17	0.17
Belgian franc	0.17	0.17	0.17
Swiss franc	0.17	0.17	0.17
Mark	0.000095	0.000095	0.000095
Holland	0.20	0.20	0.20
Poland	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Norway	0.15	0.15	0.15
Denmark	0.13	0.13	0.13
Sweden	0.12	0.12	0.12
Portugal	0.02	0.02	0.02
Greece	0.18	0.18	0.18
Austria	0.14	0.14	0.14
Argentina	0.38	0.38	0.38
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.10
Chile	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Hungary	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Serbia	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Yugoslavia	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Bulgaria	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Russia	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
China	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
India	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Japan	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Philippines	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Manila	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Shanghai	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Hong Kong	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Yokohama	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Uruguay	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
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Bulgaria	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Russia	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
China	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
India	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Japan	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
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Manila	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
Shanghai	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
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Russia	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045
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GERMAN SHIPPING  
ON ALL MAIN ROUTES

Where Competition Is Too Keen  
Co-operation With Foreigners  
Is Resorted To

This is the second of a series of three articles on the development of German shipping since the war. They were written especially for The Christian Science Monitor after an inquiry in the principal German ports and shipbuilding yards. In this article is shown the tendency of the German shipowners to unite with foreign steamship companies in routes where competition is strongest. The first article of this series was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of July 27.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS  
BERLIN, July 18 (Staff Correspondence).—Today German steamship companies are again operating vessels on almost all the principal routes. In considering this achievement, it must be remembered that the German companies were excluded from these lines during the 4½ years of the war, and that they finally surrendered practically their entire fleet.

Owing to the small number of ships at their disposal today, the German shipping companies are not in a position to operate the same number of ships in their services as before the war, with the result that the intervals between sailings have become longer. In cases where foreign competition is too strong to be met successfully by the reduced fleet of the German shipping companies, these have joined hands with other German companies or with foreign companies.

Service Resumed on Most Routes  
The Hamburg-America line has resumed service on all the routes served by it before the war, with the exception of the service to Canada, the Persian ports and to Para, one of the managers of the line told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He said:

The fact that we have not yet resumed our pre-war service to Canada, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian ports, is due to the protest of the English. The British do not want to see our ships in the Persian Gulf and Arabian ports as long as they do not feel safe there themselves. The service to Para was dropped since the price of rubber, which is the main article of exportation from that port, has increased to such a degree that this service is no longer profitable. Now an English company is operating ships between Para and Hamburg.

Furthermore, we have not yet resumed our pre-war pleasure cruises, which, before the war, were made mainly for propaganda. Today we have no vessels for such purposes, since we need all our vessels to fill the gaps in the overseas services. The Hugo Stinnes Company was the only concern that undertook such cruises, as it had a surplus steamer. For this it has been attacked severely.

The Hamburg-America line today is running ships on 19 routes. Nine steamships are in the New York service, five of which, however, belong to the United States Lines. The largest vessels in this service are the Resolute and the Teutonic, two German-built steamships which had been in the service of the Royal Dutch Lloyd and are now in the hands of the United States Lines, and the Albert Ballin, which made her maiden voyage on July 5 and which is owned by the Hamburg-America line. In the autumn of this year the Hamburg-America line will place the Deutschland in the New York service. She is a sister ship of the Albert Ballin.

Third Class Replaces Steerage  
The third class has replaced the open steerage on all Hamburg-America line ships with the exception of the steamships to Cuba and Mexico, where the steerage is preferred by Spanish workers.

The Hamburg-America line and the United States Lines also operate a joint service to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk in which the Hamburg-America line has four steamships. This line also operates two passenger steamships of 7500 and 8000 tons in a monthly passenger service to Cuba and Mexico and two freight steamships in a monthly service to the same countries.

Six passenger steamships of this company are operated to Brazilian and La Plata ports. They vary from 5000 to 8000 tons and call at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Three freight steamships maintain a freight service to Brazil. The Far Eastern service, the service to Africa and to ports on the west coast of South and Central America and Mexico are carried out in combination with other steamship companies. Ships also are operated to Mediterranean ports, Riga and Petrograd.

The North German-Lloyd and the United States Lines operate 10 vessels between New York and Bremen, five of which belong to the United States Lines. Among these are the two largest steamships employed in the North Atlantic service between Germany and New York. They are the George Washington, of 25,570 tons, and the America, of 22,622 tons. Both vessels belonged to the North German-Lloyd before the war. The largest North German-Lloyd steamship on this route is the Muenchen, of 14,000 tons, which made her maiden voyage last month. In the autumn the North German-Lloyd will add the Columbus, of 32,000 tons, to this service. She will be the largest post-war German ship.

Latin-American Trade  
Four North German-Lloyd steamships are operated to other ports on the east coast of the United States, and five are employed in the Latin-American trade.

Four freight steamships of the North German-Lloyd are in the Brazilian trade. In September the North German-Lloyd will dispatch its first passenger steamship, the Werder, of 947 tons, to Cuba and Mexico.

The Australian and the Far East services are operated in conjunction with other German and British companies. In the Australian line the North German-Lloyd is suffering from British competition.

The largest number of vessels to Latin-America from Germany is operated by the Hamburg-South-American

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be driven by gasoline engines.

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"Everything for the Table"  
Auto Phones—B6557, B6558  
1450 O Street



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Tap of Fantasy

## King Cole and Other Poems

By John Massfield. London: Heinemann, 6s. net.

And emphasized with such aids to the imagination as pictures of an old gentleman who appeared to regard existence as a perennial joke, is not easily or willingly dismissed. Mr. Massfield does not take away our cheery old nursery companion, at least not of set purpose; but somehow at the end of the poem we wonder how that we have heard so much more about him, whether we are not in danger of losing him altogether. The Wandering Jew wandered the earth perforce century after century, that he might win his salvation and pardon; Mr. Massfield's King Cole wanders it of his own free will, that he may be the friend of man.

A royal Pied Piper, allegorical, medieval, who works wonders for an apparently ultra-modern, down-at-heel circus, is difficult to take seriously and is not to be taken humorously. This picture of a little motley band of disheartened players, traveling the English country road, before "the friend of man" comes to pipe them back to the good fortune and good fellowship, is Mr. Massfield at his best. Our sympathies are profoundly moved for these traveling players.

Wearily plodding up the hill they went. Broken by bitter weather and the luck. All through the morn the circus foundered thus: The nooning found them at the Crossing Roads. Stopped by an axle splitting in its truss. It is hardly to be wondered at that King Cole, seeing such misery—the circus happened to be on a road much frequented by him—should turn his cheery attention to the righting of their troubles. And so the tap of fantasy is turned on. The presence of King Cole, however, does not deliver the players from a highly unpleasant scuffle with the sentries at the gate to

the city where they are billed, owing to the fact that a royal personage is on a visit there. They get through, however; and once within, fantasy again gets the upper hand, as King Cole plays his magic flute:

And, to the crowd, the circus artists seemed  
Splendid  
Women and men, no longer wet or tired  
From long despair, now none like queens  
and kings.  
Then they were crowned with their  
imaginations.

But at the city gate, fantasy has once more fled. Another fierce conflict with the soldiery, which orders them back the way they've come; the arm of the law intervenes, and they find refuge in a green field beside the Oxford Road. Our faith in King Cole is a little shaken, but he is found equal to the occasion. The fairy wand is waved again, and he goes back into the city, so wonderfully appeared that:

They thought, "This old man shining like  
New Stars  
Must be the Prince's lordly chamberlain  
His cloth of gold so shone, it seemed to  
burn."

And having aroused the Prince's enthusiasm to see the circus, weighed down with a heavy bag of gold from the royal exchequer for the players, King Cole proceeds to pipe the city out along the Oxford Road to where the tents are pitched.

Thus for King Cole the triumph of the legendary *raison d'être*, which Mr. Massfield has created for him, and for the players, prosperity, joy and self-respect revived. But for us, though we would have gladly accepted Mr. Massfield's circus, we find it increasingly impossible to accept his King Cole. Unconvinced, and perhaps a little indignant at so palpable a make-believe, as are children when their credulity has been overstrained, we cannot but be grateful, nevertheless, for passages not a few of a nobly arresting quality, as for instance:

Life, not the daily coil, but as it is  
Lived in its beauty in eternity.  
Above base aim . . .

E. F. H.

## The Case for Albania

## Peaks of Shala

By Rose Wilder Lane. New York: Harper & Brothers, 6s. net.

Lane has made a notable book. In the midst of Europe she traversed an unknown section, prehistoric, fascinating and yielding bounteous novelties to her fertile pen. She happened into Albania and was inspired by a relief worker at Scutari, an American girl, to travel into the almost impenetrable mountains of the Dukagjini.

A proper book review should tell enough of the story and subject matter to let the reader know if the book be worth buying. Here are adventure, history, novelties, beauties, characters, described in eloquent English, which charms while it educates. It must be regarded as a masterpiece.

Will writing and travel ever dispel the wicked misrepresentations concerning Albania which have been so long current? These Dukagjini, for example, are as brave a tribe of mountaineers as European history can furnish. Mrs. Lane says they are living as they lived 20 centuries ago. Pardon me, Mrs. Lane, these people were ancient dwellers there when Jesus was born, and when the first history of men was written. Neither Rome, Venice nor Turkey could conquer them. They are so untouched by civilization that they are actually honest; their enemies are enemies. Probably not for a day in these countless centuries have they been free from the menace of lustful neighbors. They carry guns as naturally as we carry lead pencils. The defense of their liberties has been a daily occupation. That is why Italy, with a mandate of the great powers, has had to quit and Albania is free. Its neighbors are unanimous in greed for its territory, but none will allow another to have it. Hence its security.

The great powers gave it independence from purely selfish motives and it promptly drove home their appointed prince. This Nation in language and customs is as different from its neighbors and its Turkish masters as Americans are different from the Indians. One need not be ashamed at not knowing even the whereabouts of this country, as for more than 400 years it has been an integral part of the Turkish Empire, a province, like Oaxaca in Mexico, or Manitoba in Canada. Books like "The Peaks of Shala" will soon acquaint the world with this new state, this ancient people now rewarded for thousands of years of the liberty struggle. They were ever a thorn in the side of their Turkish despots, though the sultans kept them as a bodyguard because, when they undertook a duty, they never failed. Yet the Turks have advertised them to the world as a gang of bandits, and the world has credited the slander. Not only have all travelers who had friendly purpose been welcomed with singular hospitality, but apparently, like Mrs. Lane, have come to admire and love them. In truth, this is the unspoiled Nation of the Balkans, asking only what is its own and freedom to develop its war-swept land. They have heard from; they have high ideals, are eager for

education, advancement and peace. Perhaps their leading problem is to keep free from the contaminating influence of civilization. Mrs. Lane exhibits this people with perhaps excessive enthusiasm, but surely it is entitled to some compensation for the abuse which diplomacy has seen fit to countenance; perhaps because it could not recognize such abnormal creatures as honest men, pure women, unconquerable freemen. Mrs. Lane gives some glimpse into Albanian politics; how the neighbors have conspired to create discord and find excuses for invasion; also how the brave Melli chieftains, now Premier, drove back the conspirators. Some of the native arguments on the private ownership of land would baffle the Civic League. By all means let this book be read, for entertainment, for style, for history, for romance, for tribute to liberty. Our children will hear from Albania, and ought to know about it. It is the only Balkan Nation which is free from debt, which has large public and unencumbered properties, which really wants peace, which has promptly made appeal to the League of Nations to remedy its wrongs and which the League has admired for its honesty, good faith and high ideals.

GEO. FRED WILLIAMS.

Edwin Miles Fadman has done the public a service by issuing a little book, called "The Einstein Theory of Relativity," written by Garrett P. Serviss. As the preface explains, the first part of this work was written as a sort of "book of the play," the play being the film which presented the Einstein Theory and which was produced by Mr. Fadman. The reception accorded this brief explanation was appreciated by many who had never seen the film; and Mr. Fadman induced Mr. Serviss to continue and develop his work simply and concisely it throws much light upon a subject of which everyone desires to understand at least a little; and the value of the book is greatly enhanced by the photographs and illustrations which are taken directly from the Einstein Relativity Film.

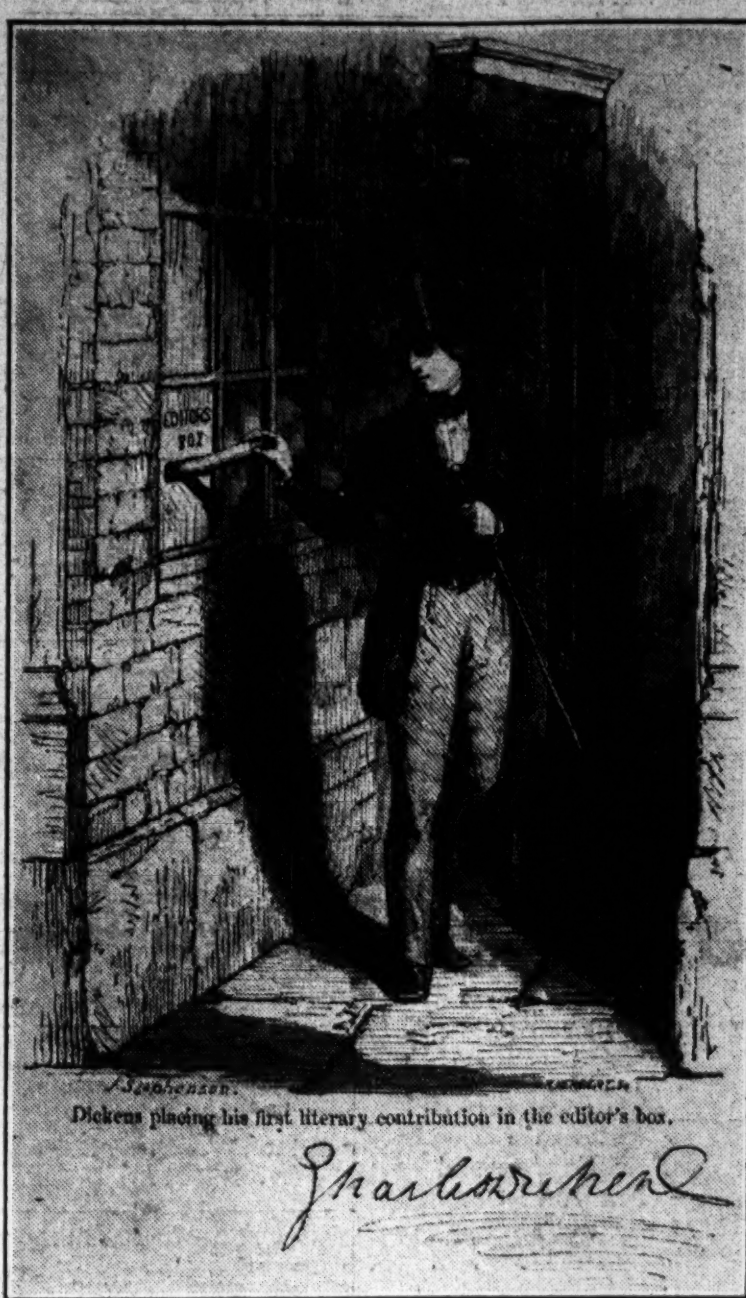
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From an Engraving on Wood, Drawn by G. J. Stephenson, 1858.

## The Topography of Dickens

## The London of Dickens

By Walter Dexter. London: Cecil Palmer, 6s.

To the average American the word "London" might be amplified to "Dickens' London"; for, after all, this is where we get our knowledge of the great English metropolis. Who ever writes of London of the tubes; London of the myriad railway stations? All is subordinated to the good old Victorian London, which we can assimilate and love. Every book on the London of Dickens has value, and there are perhaps 20 of them which deal, more or less, with the subject as a major theme, and a small number in toto. In a group of related books there must always be one which eventually rises pre-eminently above its fellows, and this is what "The London of Dickens," by Walter Dexter, does. Mr. Dexter is the honorary treasurer of the Dickens Fellowship, the parent organization having branches all over the world. He is a business man; and for years, as he has gone to and from his office in the Commercial Road, he has visualized the spots made memorable by Dickens at the habits of his characters. These impressions have sunk in so far and have sunk in for so many years, it was inevitable that they must eventually come out, as they have in the well-printed little volume under discussion.

The volume is extremely readable; but the great value lies in the printed lists at the end of each route, of which there are 15, most of which can be accomplished in two hours by Dickens' own favorite mode of locomotion—a pair of legs. How delicious the chapters sound: "Legal Land," "Blossombury to the Bank," "Up and Down the City Road," "The Northern Heights," "The Dickens Way Home" (cannot you see the poor little drudge walking home, such as it was, in Lant Street?), "The Dover Road," "Round the Squares," and half a dozen

others. We can walk with David and Mr. Micawber to Windsor Terrace, and later follow David on the beginning of the Dover Road in the frantic journey to seek aid of Betsey Trotwood. "There's milestones on the Dover Road," said Mrs. F's Aunt, and nobody knew them better than Dickens; for he lived many years on some part of this highway.

There are many hundred Dickens' localities which still remain in London. The writer of this review took one of a 42-sheet map of London, the territory being, roughly, from Blackfriars Bridge on the West, to the Tower on the East, and Islington on the North, and spotted each reference to each book with colored crayons (delightful occupation for a Dickensian) and found that there were 210 localities mentioned by Mr. Dexter. This ratio would not be constant for the whole 42 sheets, but indicates that there are not far from 1500 localities which may be visited with Mr. Dexter as cicerone. It must not be expected, however, that all will be visited; but with a properly arranged guide like this, made by a man who has a genius for walking without any lost motion, a heavy proportion can be seen. A single object may have a great many references; London Bridge, for example, having 13 books cited, each with the appropriate chapter noted.

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## Lord Dunsany's Plays

## Plays of Near and Far

By Lord Dunsany. New York: D. F. Putnam's, 6s. net.

## Plays of God and Men

By Lord Dunsany. New York: D. F. Putnam's, 6s. net.

honest penny by writing for a Grand Guignol which has been taken over by a committee for the Ruthless Propagation of the Higher Drama. He has an American reputation. Seemingly she lost her breath over the first long sentence and vented her scorn for the Irishman and for American approbation in a final snarl.

She struck, however, at a fundamental weakness of the dramatist, though the connection between this and American acceptance is by no means direct. In most of what Dunsany has done for the stage there is a suggestion—and a strong suggestion—of unconfessed allegory. This is true whether he writes of imaginary ages and of personages with those legendary names he loves to invent, or brings the action right into our own time. Now, Dunsany, though he has been "interpreted" by Dunsanians, takes the opportunity, in the Preface to the American Edition of his "Plays of Near and Far," to deny the presence of allegory in any of his plays. He is right in considering it as being "the one form of art that is narrowly limited in its application to life." Yet he employs a manner that is calculated to create moods hinting at secondary meanings; his dramatic vein, taken for and by itself, tends to run thin. Much, in his plays, depends upon the outward effects of actual representation, and in the same Preface he states his belief that plays are "solely for the stage." That is an open question, though the Irishman's belief may explain his product.

The two volumes contain familiar and unfamiliar pieces. Among the first are "A Night at an Inn," "Fame and the Poet" and "The Tents of the Arabs," of which the last named is one of the man's best plays; among the latter are such weak or mildly interesting productions as "The Promise of the King of the Golden Isles," "If Shakespeare Lived Today," "A Good Bargain" and "Chezo." In such a performance as "The Queen's Enemies" the theatrical effect is great, particularly at the end; dramatically, however, there is a tendency to deceive the audience as well as the enemies who are finally swallowed by the Nile. The result is a fine "punch" at the climax, but it proves, dramatically considered, a puncture. Too many of Dunsany's dramatic personae exist as beautiful speeches, rather than as realities; life has become a

posturing against backgrounds of stained glass. The bon-bon is dainty and sweet, but it cannot satisfy the craving for real food. Here, too, lies the weakness of the later Maeterlinck, and hence, perhaps, the sentence in which Mrs. Jameson confuses geography with criticism.

There are, in Dunsany, some beautiful moments, but there is not much dramatic beauty. I. G.

## A Picture of the Balkan States

## The Balkans

By William Miller. London: T. Fisher & Win. Ltd. (Story Series).

The publishers of the Nations Series are performing a valuable public service, in which no space is wasted in the discussion of unimportant details. The racial tendencies which play so large a part in the history of a nation are clearly shown, and the internal and external influences which have led to the varying fortunes of each state are followed in their logical sequence.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**President Harding's Peace Advocacy**

AN IMPRESSIVE demonstration of the President's sincere devotion to the cause of international peace is furnished by the fact that while physically unable to present in person to a San Francisco audience the address on international topics which he had prepared, he conquered bodily indisposition sufficiently to give orders for its publication. This address, following speedily upon the heels of his admirable discourse at Vancouver, in which he laid emphasis upon the century of harmonious relations long persisting between the great English-speaking neighbors in North America, constitutes a record of defense and advocacy of intelligent methods for the maintenance of international harmony which stamps Mr. Harding as in the truest sense a statesman.

In the Vancouver speech he was in the fortunate position of being able to point to 100 years of accomplishment. He could show the frontier of 3000 miles without a fort, a blockhouse, or even a barbed-wire barrier to bar communication between the United States and Canada. He could descend upon a century of not merely peaceful relations, but of mutual helpfulness between the two countries—a neighborliness so complete that both labor and capital cross the border, now in one direction and now in the other, without a thought that either is going into a country in which it must be upon its guard against any form of national antagonism. He points out truly that in the case of these two nations "our protection is in our fraternity, our armor is our faith; the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which, God grant, shall continue for all time." And he goes on to reiterate the statement made by James Bryce, whose memory citizens of the United States will long cherish as that of a foreigner who was almost one of themselves in his understanding of their character, that "peace can always be kept, whatever be the grounds of controversy, between peoples that wish to keep it."

In his San Francisco speech, the President trod more difficult ground. We would hesitate to say that there are any peoples who do not wish to keep peace. Nevertheless, at times, as the issues which seem constantly pressing toward a renewal of war in Europe are considered, and the attitude assumed by certain continental countries of that hemisphere is observed, the question arises whether to some nations war has not become so much of a commonplace that they turn naturally to it rather than to peaceful methods for the settlement of the most ordinary disputes that may arise. Probably no nation looks upon war without aversion, and yet between the English Channel and the Balkans the effect of historical experience has led people to distrust and seemingly often to ignore the possibility of peaceful methods of determining international disputes.

To meet this situation the President recurs again, with a vigor obviously bred of sincere conviction, to his recommendation of a World Court for the adjudication of such disputes. He recognizes the fact that even though the United States decides to hold itself free from entanglement with foreign problems, the very logic of international relations makes it impossible to maintain an attitude of absolute aloofness. He feels that, rather than be forced as we were in 1917 against our will into a conflict of arms, we should participate in the organization and maintenance of a tribunal which, even though it may not make resort to arms wholly impossible, will, nevertheless, be a great force toward doing away with the tribunal of war. The President says on this subject:

Nations ought no more need to resort to force in the settlement of their disputes or differences than do men in this enlightened day. Out of this conviction, out of my belief in a peaceful world craving for the agencies of peace, out of the inevitable presidential contact with the World War havoc and devastation and the measureless sorrow which attended and has followed, I would be insensible to duty and violate all the sentiment of my heart and all my convictions if I failed to urge American support of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

I do not know that such a court will be unailing in the avoidance of war, but I know it is a step in the right direction and will prove an advance toward international peace for which the collective conscience of mankind is calling.

To us it seems that this is a statement of fact so incontrovertible as to need no argument for its support, a declaration of purpose so laudable that it should awaken nothing except earnest approval in any mind. It is an elaboration of the idea expressed in the phrase, "Law, not war." Its opponents cannot efficiently and frankly oppose it unless they are willing to reverse that maxim and set themselves up as the defenders of the text, "War, not law."

The President will be welcomed by the country back to the fullest and most active exertion of his influence and power in support of the position he has so firmly taken. The interruption of his advocacy has been but brief and could not have been otherwise. Men do not suffer for overexertion in a worthy and a noble cause.

A TRUE bill of indictment has been returned by Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration at the port of

**Hardships of the Immigrants**

New York, against the transatlantic steamship companies which are greedily competing in the race to bring to American shores the largest possible number of European emigrants. With the opening of the ports for the admission of those making up the monthly quotas for August, it was estimated that no less than 15,000 persons, aboard some fifteen steamships, were gathered just outside Quarantine in

New York harbor ready to seek admission. While it is probable, according to Mr. Curran, that the majority of those applying would be admitted, provided they were able to meet other requirements of the law, it was stated that most of them would be obliged to remain on ship-board from two days to a week, awaiting their turn to pass through Ellis Island, the capacity of which is 1700.

The charge against the steamship companies is that in their effort to profit as greatly as possible at the expense of the defenseless immigrants who are crowded into the ships, no adequate provision has been made for the comfort and safety of those who are obliged to wait their turn at the gates of the port. Nine allotments, it is said, will be filled during the first days of the month. These are the quotas for Albania, Greece, Russia, and for "other Europe," and for Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and other countries in Asia and Egypt. It is pointed out that the rivalry among the steamship companies is so keen that, despite an elaborate system of registration by which the companies are kept informed as to the number of emigrants sailing, numbers far in excess of the quotas are accepted in the vain hope that the ships carrying them may by some chance reach American shores before the doors are closed.

The views of Commissioner Curran are indorsed, according to a statement given out in New York, by W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration. He says that efforts have been made to persuade the European steamship lines to discourage the movement of emigrants in such large numbers. While it is permissible under the law to fill 20 per cent of the annual quota of any country in a single month, it has been urged that it would be better for the emigrants if the full year were taken in completing the quotas. Agents of the companies have urged European owners to take this view of the matter, it is said, but thus far no steps have been taken to prevent the disquieting congestion.

Complaints have been made by eminent Europeans of the alleged lack of courtesy displayed by immigration agents and officials at Ellis Island, as well as of what are said to be uninviting conditions in detention quarters there. Perhaps those complaints have not been unfounded in some cases. But it would appear that a little friendly co-operation on the part of all concerned might quickly put an end to criticism, as well as to any just cause therefor.

**Fact-Finding Grows**

OPPORTUNITIES for the development of a fact-finding habit among American voters multiply. Reasons for its exercise increase also. The election of Magnus Johnson to represent Minnesota in the Senate is a case in point. Politicians who have grown into the belief that they have a special mission to interpret all electoral phenomena to easily fooled followers have been busy explaining the "unrest" and the "psychology" of agriculturists in general and of wheat belt "dirt farmers" in particular. Newspapers whose specialty is the maintenance of politics "as is" have done their part in viewing with alarm this "menace to our social order." Party journals and statesmen of the type of Senator Moses have based their warnings largely on the personality of Magnus Johnson and an assumption that his election was a sudden, unexpected, sectional affair founded on real or imaginary grievances of western farmers.

Here is a fine chance for practice in fact-finding. Is "unrest" of the kind registered in Minnesota confined to that region? Is expression of that dissatisfaction indulged in only by farmers? Is it the "menace to our social order" that politicians who fear to lose their power represent it to be? Seeking answers to these questions will aid voters to obtain a correct perspective, both of present political conditions and the possibilities of 1924. It will enable them to recognize some of the familiar old scarecrows that will be tricked out in new tatters between now and November, 1924.

All are familiar with the fact of President Harding's 7,000,000 plurality. The public has not been allowed to forget it. Since 1920 it has been held up as proof of many contentions. It has been cited to show that the League of Nations is nonexistent and that the American people want it to stay so. It has been used to justify a tariff whose protection set a new altitude record. It has been quoted for the soldiers' bonus and against it, and for and against the varying proposals advocated by differing leaders in the party that the 7,000,000 plurality made dominant.

As a matter of fact, where is that majority now? Leading Republican newspapers answer: "Gone." It has vanished as completely as last winter's snow banks. It was practically dissipated last November. Were the losses that disintegrated it confined to prairie states? Was dissatisfaction displayed only by wheat growers? Here are some figures on these questions for fact-finders:

The 1920 Republican majority of 109,000 in Connecticut dwindled in 1922 to 22,000, a loss of 87,000. In Maine the loss in the same time was 30,000. In rock-ribbed Vermont it was 24,000. In New Hampshire, which actually went Democratic in 1922, it was 42,000. In Rhode Island, Republican by 52,000 in 1920, the Democrats won in 1922 by 13,000, giving a Republican loss of 65,000. Senator Moses might assert that the "dirt farmers" did it in New Hampshire, but would anyone believe him if he said that the wheat farmers of Rhode Island and Connecticut made the surprising changes in the vote crops of those states? In Massachusetts, the home of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican majority of 404,000 in 1920 became the 7000 by which Mr. Lodge was sent back to the Senate. Were the "dirt farmers" of Nahant and New Bedford and Fall River and Lawrence and the Back Bay responsible for this verdict? Mr. Lodge could give another reason for the loss of 397,000 votes in two years, if he would.

In New York, a Republican majority of 1,100,000 in 1920 became a Democratic lead of 386,000 in 1922, a Republican loss of 1,486,000. In Pennsylvania, a Repub-

lican majority of 715,000 in 1920 dwindled to 240,000 in 1922, a loss of 475,000. New Jersey's Republican majority of 353,000 in 1920 switched to a Democratic majority of 89,000 in 1922, a Republican loss of 442,000. These figures are typical of what happened in all parts of the country last fall, east as well as west of the Mississippi River.

There are no indications that the "unrest" revealed by the overtures in the states enumerated has been quieted. It is perfectly clear that the "dirt farmer" explanation will not apply to them, either now or next year. It is also certain beyond the possibility of a doubt that our "social order" is not menaced by the registered dissatisfaction of voters in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Vermont, even if the social order of certain political leaders is destroyed.

What does seem altogether likely is that political conditions revealed by ballots in the last two years indicate an increased fact-finding activity on the part of voters and a tendency to punish those who fail to keep faith in public office by electing them to private life.

**The Field of Juvenile Writing**

For an unexplained reason, the public chooses to assume that the man who writes for children is not taking himself or his vocation seriously. It imagines either that he is a dabbler in literature, or else that he is charitably disposed toward improving the youthful mind. For it is thought that the task brings no adequate return in money or in reputation.

Presumably, this belief is less common among writers themselves, those who have attempted the writing of juveniles having discovered with amazing alacrity the difficulties of the undertaking. But, even though it is admitted that here is a legitimate field for effort, insistence is laid upon the fact that, in any case, the game is not worth the candle.

Hence, to those who have held this view, a paper contributed by Clarence Budington Kelland to a recent number of *The Saturday Evening Post*, will bring a start of puzzled surprise. It seems that the shoe is firmly upon the other foot. In fact, it is evident that the writer for children is the one who, more than all others, may confidently expect a steady pecuniary return for his work, as well as a constantly growing personal following. Mr. Kelland proves his point by citing the cases of men like William Heyliger and Ralph Henry Barbour, to say nothing of such writers of children's classics as Scott, Dickens, Defoe, Stevenson, Mark Twain. We are told that Charles Carleton Coffin, who, in 1876, wrote "The Boys of '76" and carried on his series through eight volumes, is still selling at a rate which necessitates the publication of new editions every few years, more than 200,000 copies in all having been sold. How many novels can compete with that? Though no juvenile is likely to experience the sensational career of a best seller, on the crest of the wave for perhaps a few months, yet if it has genuine worth it will be in demand for years. Consult any bookseller's catalogue and you will find that boys nowadays are reading many of the same books which you read at their age.

Beyond all this, it is discovered that there lies a peculiar satisfaction in writing for children, and an inspiring opportunity. For in so doing you are not striving to tempt a jaded literary appetite, dulled to the taste of nice flavors; on the contrary, you are appealing to fresh readers, full of zest and enthusiasm, who express their pleasure in vociferous and unexpected loyalties. Then, too, once you have written a really admirable juvenile, you have added something to adult enjoyment as well: for the tastes of the boy and of the man are not precisely poles apart, after all.

## Editorial Notes

SIR RODERICK CECIL DENHAM ARKWRIGHT HARTWELL seems to have enough names already for all practical purposes, but he will be called a few more if he persists in his plan of promising 120 per cent profits to persons who embark with him in a world-wide scheme for "rumrunning."

IPSWICH is offering its county jail for sale because, according to a dispatch to *The Boston Herald*, "since the Volstead Act, patronage has been lacking." Newburyport is in like case. While Europe seems slow in turning its swords into plowshares, the United States, with the aid of prohibition, is making some progress in turning its jails into business blocks.

A STRIKE of the printers engaged in issuing the daily quota of marks is reported from Germany. Reasonably enough, it would appear, the workers demand that they be paid in "real money" and not in the product of the presses which they operate. Their attitude toward their jobs is not unlike that of the "chef" in a restaurant in a little town in Missouri. A transient patron of the place, after waiting a considerable time to be served, and becoming impatient, inquired of the waitress the cause of the delay. He was not greatly reassured when told that the "cook" had gone out to dinner.

It is announced that Mr. James J. Davis, American Secretary of Labor, after greeting in London his Welsh compatriot, Mr. Lloyd George, in their native tongue, resumed the conversation in English, possibly because that language was best adapted to what he had to say. A part of this was an invitation to the former Premier to visit America, and particularly Chicago. In the words of Mr. Davis, Chicago is the "beginning of the west," which is true in a sense. But he probably realized that he spoke only figuratively when he continued, "and the west is America." The latter phrase might well have been couched in language understood only by the speaker and his distinguished listener.

## Who Owns Greenland?

WHAT the world needs for its peace is a registry of deeds, a fixed, legal method for determining and recording the nationality of every bit of the globe's surface. Land hunger is an old symptom, but never, it seems, has it been so acute as since the World War. Even the waste places are claimed by somebody, often by two or three powers. The nations seem obsessed with the desire to fence off for themselves as much of the earth as possible and then to keep everyone else out. It is a prolongation of the war state of mind.

Though inhabited chiefly by polar bears, Wrangell Island, in the Arctic, has been "staked" by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Icelandic explorer, for Canada, of which country he is a citizen. He thinks it may become valuable as a way station on an aerial route from America to Europe. Who knows? Other possible claimants are the United States and Russia. The discovery of coal on Spitzbergen made the ownership of those islands an urgent issue, which has been settled by putting them under the Norwegian flag, with special reservations.

This summer the issue between Norway and Denmark over their respective rights in Greenland has been drawn sharper. To get the right perspective on their claims, it is necessary to go back a hundred years, to the end of the Napoleonic era. For about five centuries before that time, Norway had been merged with Denmark, and was released, not by its own action, rebellion or revolution, but by military pressure from Sweden on Denmark. Then, on their famous 17th of May, the Norwegians declared anew their ancient independence, first electing a Danish prince as their king and then accepting the constitutional rule of the Swedish monarch. In this transformation the Norwegians failed to preserve the islands in the north Atlantic and Arctic oceans settled by their race. These remained under Danish sovereignty.

Since their complete separation from Sweden in 1905 the Norwegians have been doubly eager to regain all of their patrimony. In 1918, Iceland practically seceded from Denmark, retaining in common only the same king. When Denmark, in 1917, sold the Virgin Islands to the United States, it obtained a release of all American rights, accrued through the explorations of Peary and Greely, in Greenland. Last December, ignoring all Norwegian claims, the Danish Parliament passed an act extending the Danish sovereignty over the entire territory.

This act the Norwegian constitutional parliamentary committee has been reviewing. On July 7 the Storting accepted its report, which invites the Danish Government to negotiations on a free basis. Not only has Norway never surrendered its rights in Greenland, says the report, but these antedate and exceed in validity the Danish. Great Britain has also made certain reservations, demanding to be consulted, should Denmark ever plan to alienate Greenland. The report also takes up other outstanding matters between Norway and Denmark, notably the disposition of certain archives affecting early Norwegian history. The Faroe Islands, which are inhabited by a Norwegian race, but ruled by Denmark, are also claimed by the Norwegian nationalists.

Greenland is inhabited chiefly by Eskimos, of whom there are about 30,000. There are also along the coast about sixty trading stations. The interior has been explored by hardy men of several nationalities. There is much left to learn. Though at present the trade in fish, seal oil, feathers, skins, and some copper ore is not important, it may develop. The situation seems favorable for wireless stations, and how the development of aviation may affect Greenland no one knows. For the purposes of navigation and meteorology, the large island is a good deal of an enigma. Storms and icebergs are believed to originate there. It is hardly conceivable that two civilized countries should quarrel over such a barren waste, but if they can come to a peaceful agreement they will have set a good example.

## The Invisible Audience

THE technique of radio broadcasting brings something entirely new into the experience of even the trained speaker or musician, says Orange Edward McMeans, in *Scribner's*. The absence of the expectant throng of faces and the instant response in smile, pealing laughter, clapping of hands, or other signs of reaction to the speaker, with the resulting loss in inspiration leading to increasing power in delivery or execution, presents a difficult situation. There is nothing in an empty room and a small black carton-like object hanging from a music-stand support to suggest a hundred thousand hearers, each one of whom sits with keen ears right where the black carton is swinging, each one hearing not only the spoken words of the formal address, or the sweet harmonies of voice and instrument, but hearing as well the rustle of the papers in the speaker's hand, the taking of breath between the singer's trilling strains, every sound made or uttered while the switch is turned on. The making of phonograph records is somewhat similar but differs greatly in one respect, the lack of immediate contact with the audience. A poor record can be retaken until the desired perfection in recorded sound is obtained, to be sent out later on to thousands of hearers. But for the radiophone speaker there is no such thing as a "retake." The audience is there, expectantly waiting though unseen, and what is said or done must be delivered then and there, even as over the foot-lights to a crowded house.

## What Constitutes a Truly Educated Man?

We know enough about human life at the present moment, writes Willard L. Sperry in *The Century Magazine*, to say how the mind of an educated man works, and what its characteristics are. Such a mind must, before all else, observe accurately; then it must proceed logically. After that it must achieve a power of discrimination. To accurate observation, logical reasoning, discriminating judgment, it must then add imagination. These are the essential characteristics of a first-hand mind, educated to think freely for itself.

It does not matter very much by what disciplines a man masters these methods of thinking. One course in college may be as good as another. Some courses may be better than others for a particular purpose, but all together should be intended to develop an exact and creative habit of mind.

What tends toward education in a zoological laboratory is not information as to infusoria, but the ability to observe life correctly. What matters in a course in English literature is not a memorized anthology, but the winning of the ability to understand at once why Francis Thompson is a better poet than Coventry Patmore. What matters in the study of American history is not the dates and battles of the Civil War, but the ability to discriminate between the characters of William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown on the one hand and the characters of Douglas and Webster on the other hand.